

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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NEUTRON BOMB STILL NUCLEAR WEAPON DESPITE WEST'S CLAIMS

LD210847Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Lt Col V. Semenov article: 'Sinister Designs']

[Summary] An example of the implementation of the CPSU's peace program is the Soviet Union's active opposition to plans to create neutron weapons.

The supporters of neutron weapons use various arguments. "It is asserted, without proof, that by virtue of the limited and selective nature of the neutron weapon's effect its adoption and use will not lead to the lowering of the nuclear threshold and the unleashing of a general nuclear war.

"In reality this is far from being the case. Neutron warheads are a type of nuclear weapons, specifically low-yield thermonuclear warheads." The range of destruction scarcely differs from that for conventional nuclear warheads of similar yield.

"Assertions of a reduction in losses among the civilian population are equally unfounded." Even those who receive a nonlethal dose of radiation will have reduced resistance to disease, and there is also the risk of leukemia and genetic damage.

"Thus the supporters of the neutron bomb should be fully aware that its use would constitute the use of nuclear weapons and the beginning of a nuclear war.

"The Soviet Union's position on neutron weapons is evoking an increasingly broad response among millions of people around the world. 'Outlaw the neutron bomb!'--This resolute demand today unites more and more fighters against the sinister designs of Western reactionary forces."

WFTU DENOUNCES 'GREAT-POWER' POLICY OF PRC TOWARD SRV

LD201312Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 20, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement denouncing the great-power policy of the People's Republic of China.

Of late, the Chinese leadership has launched a broad anti-Vietnamese campaign, which began with provocative articles in the Chinese press and went to the lengths of dangerous actions, seriously infringing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the WFTU statement says.

Peking clamps down on Vietnam with threats impermissible in international practice. Evidently, an attempt is being made to exploit for its ends the difficulties inherited by Vietnam from the grave war against the aggressors. Intrusions into the airspace of sovereign Vietnam by Chinese combat planes was also noted.

Peking's leading circles, the statement says, seek to refer to outstanding frontier problems and also cite fabricated instances of alleged baiting of people of Chinese nationality in Vietnam. It will be recalled that the imperialists also resorted to such "motivations" when they put into operation their "gunboat policy" in various regions of the world.

The Chinese leaders refuse to adjust the problems that have arisen through negotiations, as the Vietnam side suggested. They seek to disguise their expansionist, great-power intentions.

The Government of the PRC has territorial claims against almost all its neighbours. Near to such a state as contemporary China, not a single country, irrespective of its political or social order, can feel safe. The Chinese leadership acts in alliance with the most reactionary quarters of world imperialism, refuses to ratify international agreements aimed at detente and slanders those who are consistently fighting against imperialism.

China's present-day policy constitutes a serious threat to the peace and to social progress of the peoples, the WFTU statement emphasizes.

The Chinese leaders should understand that Vietnam, a symbol of the victorious struggle by the peoples against imperialism, is inviolable. If the Chinese Government seeks to carry its expansionist plans to extremes, it will encounter not only the people who gained a heroic victory over an armed-to-the-teeth imperialist aggressor, but also will set itself off against the entire world opinion, above all, the international working class.

The WFTU calls upon all its affiliated and friendly organizations, all democratic trade unions of the world, which have always warmly supported the just anti-imperialist struggle of Vietnam, to express their solidarity with the workers, the government and the people of Vietnam, and to render them full support. At this crucial moment, Vietnam can rely on full solidarity from the WFTU, the workers of the world are siding with it.

KOMSOVOL DELEGATION LEADER DISCUSSES HAVANA FESTIVAL

LD201532Y Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--The Leninist Komsomol, the Soviet youth, loyal as they are to their internationalist duty, will do their best for the forthcoming Havana festival to mark a new stage in the development of cooperation of the international youth and student movement in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples and for their national liberation and progress, Boris Pastukhov, the leader of the Soviet Young Communist League (membership 38 million) said to pressmen here today. He is leading the Soviet youth delegation to the 11th World Youth and Student Festival in Havana, which is opening on July 28. Almost 16,000 young people will go to Cuba for the festival from all parts of the world.

Soviet youth will be represented in Havana by several hundred delegates, Pastukhov said. The finest representatives of Soviet youth have been included in the Soviet delegation. Young people of different views--communists, social democrats, socialists, radicals, catholics, democratic christians--will meet in Cuba during the festival. This shows that the ideas of the festival, as expressed in its slogan "for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship," are dear to all young people of the world, Boris Pastukhov said.

USSR RATIFIES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

LD191748Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1723 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the Vienna convention on the representation of states in their relations with international organizations of a universal character. It was signed by the USSR on 10 October 1975 in New York.

ARBATOV SEES NO ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

LD201031Y Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by Director of the Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada Georgiy Arbatov: "No Alternative to Detente"]

[Text] It seems that certain people in the United States have decided that Vietnam and Watergate should be forgotten. Since this is the case, they argue, we can return to a more expansionist, aggressive and tough policy, which, unlike the policy of detente, seems "normal" to these Americans.

Those people who believe it possible to revert to the past forget that the postwar period, until the end of the sixties, was an exceptional period for the United States. Their main competitors had been supplanted on the economic level and were considerably weakened on the political level. The U.S. economy was the only one to have been strengthened during the war. That was when people began to dream of the "U.S. century" and, on a more ambitious scale, of U.S. world "leadership." But, as the course of events showed, it was also an exceptional period in the history of international relations and of U.S. policy itself--an exceptional period which can never return.

The United States is certainly a powerful country from both an economic and political viewpoint. But the policy of arrogance, diktat and force no longer corresponds to the new situation in any part of the modern world.

Africa is a convincing example of this fact. At first sight, the intervention in Zaire's Shaba Province was carried out without any real problems. But was it a real success? Can the "use of force" do anything to solve the existing problems? No. This policy has never produced any results and will not do so now.

The situation has also changed in other areas, including the military field. If, during decades in which the Soviet Union was much weaker economically and technologically than it is now, the U.S. moves to step up the arms race failed to procure the military advantages which would have enabled it to impose its will on the USSR, what hope can it have of doing so now? A strong-arm policy provides no real rational possibility of solving the problems facing the various states, including the United States.

In recent years there has been a significant improvement on many problems. Dialog has been opened. Provided the United States is reasonable, there is a chance of reaching new agreements on such crucial problems as the limitation of strategic arms. Some 10 or 12 years ago it would have been difficult to imagine the possibility of even holding preliminary talks on such sensitive and important questions which affect the very heart of the problem of security in the two countries.

Detente is not the result of a whim or of anybody's good intentions. It exists because, as can be seen in the important joint Soviet-U.S. documents (although the present administration does not have a very clear attitude toward these documents) there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence in this nuclear age. Has this way of looking at things changed?

Unfortunately the policies which states follow are not always reasonable and do not always reflect the people's true interests. History shows that the abandoning of a reasonable policy is fraught with serious dangers. This is true of the changes now appearing in U.S. policy.

There can be no question of adopting a passive attitude toward these problems. The Soviet position is clear: We will continue to fight for detente and disarmament. The provisions of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. documents on the bases of relations between the two countries, which state that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence, are still entirely valid and are even becoming increasingly important.

DISCRIMINATORY TRADE MEASURES LABELED 'ACT OF COLD WAR'

LD202000Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1836 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Political observer Sergey Losev writes: During the days of President Teddy Roosevelt the United States preferred the big stick. Under Jimmy Carter Washington, as if from force of habit and love for its neighbor is resorting to the electronic stick. It is raising this stick at the 1980 Olympic Games, in which all the world's news agencies are equally interested, including the American UPI and AP agencies.

On 19 July a U.S. State Department spokesman officially confirmed that President Carter has personally decided to prohibit the issuing of an export licence to the Sperry Rand Corporation for the sale of an electronic computer to the TASS agency. A contract for the computer was signed back in September 1977, so that the system could be used for reporting on the 1980 Olympics. Moreover, contrary to the rumors now being disseminated by certain U.S. circles that it involves some sort of unique system, in reality the contract provided for the sale of an ordinary computer of the Univac-1100 series. Computers of this series have already been installed, incidentally, at Aeroflot in Moscow and in a number of socialist countries in Europe.

The State Department spokesman rather ambiguously explained that the embargo imposed by the President "was connected with the current state of Soviet-American relations," refusing to clarify what this implied and what aim the U.S. Government is pursuing by this new deliberate sharpening of Soviet-American relations. American observers are trying to guess the real reasons for this, quite frankly, strange step by the President, which, as even its initiators should have guessed, will not influence either the effectiveness of TASS activities or the plans for the technical reequipping of the agency. Citing responsible people in the White House, the New York TIMES points out that J. Carter has acted on the advice of his national security assistant, Z. Brzezinski, to link U.S. trade with other unrelated questions in the hope of "obtaining the opportunity to exert pressure on the USSR in many issues."

This is reminiscent of the fact that W. Rostow, another presidential assistant for national security, who, by the way, was also a Columbia University professor, led the United States into the quagmire of Vietnam for which the U.S. people had to pay dearly. History will show where President J. Carter and the country will be led by his present national security adviser. So far the advice of Z. Brzezinski has brought no laurels to the President. Summing up the results of the 1.5 years that the present administration has been in power, the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT stresses in its latest edition that the "great hopes laid on the new president have been demolished both within the country and abroad." In foreign policy the magazine stresses, "Carter's achievements" have not aroused confidence in the U.S. public or in foreign leaders. As has been established by a Harris poll, the number of Americans who approve of the administration's foreign policy course has fallen from 48 percent to 25 percent.

At the same time recent public opinion polls in the United States show that despite systematic and malicious anti-Soviet propaganda, the overwhelming majority of Americans want an improvement in relations with the USSR and the development of trade and economic links. It is significant that even in the government itself disagreement with the latest discriminatory measures has been expressed.

J. Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce, in a statement made through her assistant, has dissociated herself from the decision to cancel the license and has called it "inappropriate." In the opinion of the secretary of commerce, the ones to suffer most from this politically motivated ban on the deal are the U.S. companies themselves, which are losing lucrative contracts to West European and Japanese competitors.

Someone in the White House apparently thinks that a demonstration of "toughness" toward the USSR prior to the mid-term elections will gain the sympathy of conservative U.S. voters for Carter and his supporters. But in inciting enmity and hatred toward the Soviet Union this President can scarcely keep up with Jackson and Reagan.

If it is indeed a question of a new and unceremonious attempt at interference in the internal affairs of the USSR, it will meet the same miserable fate that has befallen all other attempts since 1917 to pressure the land of the Soviets. In an editorial today the Washington POST reasonably recalls that one of the basic reasons for the present dangerous deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations "is the campaign of interference in Soviet internal affairs conducted by Carter under the cover of defense of human rights. From the very beginning of Carter's presidency," the paper stresses, "we believed that this campaign undermines the political basis for the improvement of relations. This is precisely what is happening now...."

Recent facts confirm that official Washington policy is undergoing changes which are dangerous for the cause of peace and detente. The further it goes, the more numerous are the signs that in the struggle over Soviet-American relations which is developing within the U.S. ruling circles, representatives of groups that would like to return the world to the "cold war," to new confrontations and unrestrained military competition are gaining the upper hand. The latest decision by the White House to institute new discriminatory limitations on trade with the USSR provides evidence of this. The West European press has evaluated this step by the U.S. administration as an "act" of "cold war" in the "sphere of trade." One cannot be more precise, it is an act of "cold war," whatever reasons are given to justify it.

Damages U.S. Economy

LD211101Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Article by V. Matveyev: "According to Cold War Recipes"]

[Text] Among American politicians there are those are most reluctant to learn the lessons of life. One serious lesson was the failure of the policy pursued by Washington during the cold war years regarding the "trade and economic embargo" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The initiators of these restrictive and prohibitive measures were forced to admit that they had been a total failure. The measures did not prevent nor could they prevent the socialist countries from developing their economies. In fact they hurt the business interests of the United States and the other Western countries subject to Washington's diktat.

The current Bonn meeting of the leaders of the major capitalist countries has issued the most serious warning in recent years concerning the unhappy state of the Western economy. "We are all alarmed at the rise of inflation. We are all worried about unemployment," President Carter said. He also spoke with particular urgency about the need to boost American exports.

Obviously it has never occurred to some people in Washington that the United States is not in a position to brandish an economic stick. But Senator Moynihan, for example, would like very much to find one and use it against our country and other socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

He addressed the Senate the other day and urged the administration to curtail trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union. This unsuccessful diplomat, now a vociferous opponent of detente in the Senate, is not fond of the socialist system, the setup in the Soviet Union. He would like to use trade for blackmail purposes.

The other day the New York TIMES recalled certain truisms. The paper's commentator, H. Smith, wrote that the proposed restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union "will not have the desired results...They will merely cause damage to the U.S. economy at a difficult time."

The volume of Soviet-American trade is very small in comparison with the other major capitalist countries' trade with our country. Influential representatives of U.S. business circles are concerned about this. Any trade or other commercial contract is concluded on the basis of mutual interests. This is another truism which must be borne in mind by those politicians in the United States who cherish "plans to pressure" the USSR in the economic sphere as in other fields.

This nasty business in Washington all goes to show that there are influential forces there who would like to put the United States back on the path of confrontation with the socialist countries regardless of the consequences to the national interests of the American people.

Businessmen Condemn Action

LD201830Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 20, TASS--American business circles and leading press organs condemn the decision by James Carter's administration to introduce new discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. The ban to sell the Soviet Union a Sperry-Univac computer system and the introduction of tougher controls on drilling equipment exports are regarded by American public opinion as still another relapse of the discredited "tough course" in Soviet-American relations, to which reactionary anti-Soviet circles are prompting the USA. Noted businessmen believe that the new restrictions are damaging the United States first of all. Our position is clear and consistent: We come out for an all-out development of fruitful trade with the Soviet Union, said the manager responsible for the international division of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, John Caldwell.

It is precisely the increase of trade exchanges between our two countries, he stressed, that may produce positive results in the matter of improving mutual understanding and resolving bilateral problems. Caldwell voiced the view that trade should not be used for political purposes since it is the United States' interests that stand to suffer.

Broad public circles in the U.S. urge the lifting of discriminatory restrictions. A recent poll held by the L. Harris service, indicates that 70 per cent of Americans stand for developing business ties with the USSR without artificial obstacles.

The Washington POST writes editorially that the White House decision was dictated by erroneous judgement. If we follow this path, the paper points out, tension in relations between the two countries will only grow. Now is a suitable moment for President Carter to take urgent and vigorous diplomatic efforts to restore understanding with the Soviet Union.

American industrialists, writes the Washington POST, object against linking their deals with the USSR to political factors. Such linkage only leads to loss of contracts to companies in Western Europe and Japan.

The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL [as received] an organ of the business world, also condemns attempts by the American administration to use trade for political ends. Such methods for expressing official disapproval of another state's policy, says the paper, are not new. Past experience indicates that they were absolutely ineffective. Sanctions against the Soviet Union can harm the interests of American exporters only, stresses the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL, and the tougher the sanctions, the bigger the damage.

The U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps stated her opposition to the discriminatory restrictions. She described the administration's decision as unsuitable. Through her assistant, S. Marcus, she indicated her disagreement with this approach, seeing no real chances for its success. J. Kreps repeatedly expressed deep concern over the growing tendency in the USA to reject trade for political consideration. It is her belief that the American companies are the first to suffer from such methods.

STATE DEPARTMENT AIDE'S COMMENTS 'BLATANT INTERFERENCE'

LD201059Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 9 LD

[P.Z. article: "Futile Clamor"]

[Text] Patricia Derian, U.S. State Department coordinator for human rights and humanitarian affairs, has addressed the so-called "National Conference on Soviet Jewry" in New York. Mrs. Derian stated that the Carter administration intends "to continue to exert pressure on the Soviet Union in the field of the emigration of Soviet Jews." In the view of Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, some of her statements were "unprecedented" insofar as they were far removed from the rules of conduct prescribed for officials of the diplomatic service.

Patricia Derian is a relatively new face in U.S. politics and subject to illusions about the prospects of a policy of blackmail and pressure toward the Soviet Union. In the sixties she won local fame in Mississippi, where she supported school desegregation. She also participated in the civil rights movement in the United States and a couple of years ago was a prominent and active supporter of the presidential candidacy of J. Carter.

Now, however, obviously obeying instructions from above, Mrs. Derian has decided to shift her activity as a "supporter of human rights in the United States" to the world as a whole. Washington intended this step to lend a certain respectability to the White House's utterly faked human rights campaign.

However, world opinion has been very quick to recognize the false and often provocative nature of Washington's "fighting for rights" themes. Attractive new faces cannot camouflage the United States' close ties with despotic regimes from South Korea to Chile, the United States' neocolonialist adventures in Africa, or the neglect of the socioeconomic and other civil rights of Americans themselves.

The "intention to continue to exert pressure on the Soviet Union," if such an intention exists, is futile. Propaganda campaigns designed to justify blatant interference in other countries' affairs will not yield anything for their initiators. The future belongs to the strengthening of trust between countries on the basis of jointly elaborated principles of mutual relations and toward the implementation of existing equal agreements and the conclusion of new ones. The future belongs to the relaxation of tension in the world.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. PRESS TO IGNORE FUTURE STATEMENTS BY ANDREW YOUNG

LD201140Y Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--The TASS commentator, Viktor Zatsepin, writes: Thus, everything is in its place. Guided by an invisible but mailed fist, the American "big press" took an unambiguous stand on the "Young case". From now on all pronouncements by this American political leader, who dared to reveal the facts of the existence of "hundreds or thousands" of political prisoners in the United States, must be "ignored by the mass media." Recommendations to this effect were given in the reputable American newspaper Washington POST in an article captioned "What To Do With Andy Young?"

This is precisely how the question was put. Not what to do with the policemen and other representatives of the American authorities who are flouting the Constitution of the country, seizing demonstrators in the streets, imprisoning people for their political opinions. Not how to understand in the light of the exposures by Young of the policy of the present Washington administration, which pays lip service to human rights while ignoring them, as shown by numerous facts, but precisely what to do with the "trouble-maker" Young?

The commentators Evans and Novak bluntly write that President Carter cannot sack Young because this would risk the President's black constituency. They say that White House officials believe that any move against Young might deface the extraordinary seal of approval from Young attesting that Carter is, as the newspaper put it, "free from racism." The President's men are left with only hope. While they cannot expect Young to change his world view, they can hope what he says will be ignored by the media as it often has been in the past.

Thus, the order has been issued to "ignore Young", and there is no doubt that the "freedom-loving" American press, which in the past often ignored Young and men like Young, will take note of and fulfil the hopes of the President's men.

FORTUNE URGES U.S. ARMS BUILDERS TO GREATER EFFORTS

LD201033Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Yu. Romanov article: "Whipping Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] FORTUNE is considered the journal of U.S. business circles and rarely turns up in the hands of the ordinary American. This issue of the journal was devoted to publicizing arms produced in West European NATO countries.

The combat qualities of guns, tanks and missile installations are described in detail, and their costs are cited. This is not publicity so much as information for a narrow circle of FORTUNE readers in U.S. military-industrial circles. By publishing pictures of West Europe. There are no grounds for complacency, it is said, so develop new types of arms, for there will be no shortage of military appropriations.

It is characteristic that in calling for an arms buildup, the information and propaganda complex of the capitalist countries prefer, as a rule, to expatiate on the mythical "Soviet threat" and on "the West's military gap." This is to insure that everyone believes in the "military gap of the North Atlantic bloc" and in the need to appropriate new billions for arms.

While building up its own arsenals, the Pentagon is now strenuously seeking to foist the output of U.S. military companies onto its NATO allies. However, the monopoly position of the U.S. military-industrial complex in the NATO arms market is causing growing discontent among West European military concerns, which do not want to miss their share of huge profits.

By publishing detailed arms information U.S. military-industrial circles are urging on U.S. monopolies in their competitive struggle with West Europe and, most important are increasing war hysteria and seeking to reanimate the cold war by using foolhardy militarist propaganda built on the mythical "Soviet threat."

CHINESE PURCHASE U.S. SATELLITE PHOTOS OF RUSSIA

LD201413Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1352 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Nothing To Do With Science"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--Citing informed sources, the Washington correspondent of AGENCY FRANCE PRESSE reports that Peking intends to acquire from the United States, through an anonymous firm in Hong Kong, about 3,000 photographs taken by American satellites over Russian territory. The FRANCE PRESSE report points out that some of these pictures "could be used for military-economic analysis by specialists of the intelligence services."

Observers note that this report followed soon after a visit to Peking by an U.S. government delegation headed by Frank Press, presidential adviser for science and technology. During this visit, as is known, there was a discussion of possible fields of scientific-technical cooperation between the United States and China particularly in the military field.

CASE OF 'MARXIST' MARYLAND PROFESSOR NOT EXCEPTIONAL

LD210944Y Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 21, TASS--President of Maryland University, Tall, declined to endorse the appointment of professor Allman to the chair of political sciences of one of the branches of the educational establishment. The administration of the university is against the appointment of the scientist, whom it considers to be a "Marxist".

Persecution at the educational establishments of the United States of professors and lecturers adhering to progressive views, or those unwelcome to the authorities, is an inseparable part of the political system in the USA. The case in Maryland University is far from being an exception. Facts indicate that in violation of basic rights of the Americans, anticommunism is, as earlier, used in the USA as a tool for the persecution of different-minded people.

PEACE AND PROGRESS NOTES OPENING OF PRC-JAPAN TALKS

OW211221Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The preliminary talks between Japan and China concerning the signing of a peace and friendship treaty started in Peking on 21 July. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung and Japanese Ambassador to Peking Sato head the Chinese and Japanese delegations, respectively. Foreign correspondents stationed in China predict that the talks will be difficult and protracted. In recent weeks, Japanese political circles have been more skeptical of the value of the proposed Japan-China treaty. Some people believe that the antihegemony clause imposed on Japan by Peking will undermine Japan's interests.

PRC NPC OFFICIAL RECOMMENDS JAPANESE REARMAMENT

LD201101Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 P 3 LD

[TASS report: "Inflammatory Appeals"]

[Text] Tokyo, 15 July--Peking is openly inciting Japan to build up its military might. As the ASAHI newspaper reports, Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, at a meeting with a Japanese delegation of former servicemen headed by H. Nagasawa, former chief of staff of the naval Self-Defense Forces, called on Japan to remilitarize. He stated that "the Japanese Army is not strong enough, and Japan must arm itself. It is desirable for it to have more troops, guns, warships, tanks, missiles and other armaments.

Such appeals are falling on fertile ground, as Japan's ruling and military circles, despite the Constitution, have along since adopted a course of building up the Self-Defense Forces with U.S. assistance. The Japanese military clique is striving for a further increase in the numerical strength of the army, air force and navy and for them to be armed with modern types of combat hardware, including sophisticated missile weapons.

NHAN DAN ATTACKS PRC'S UNREASONABLE DEMANDS AT TALKS

LD201103Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 78 P 5 LD

[TASS report: "Brazen Demands"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 July--The Chinese side is making unwarranted demands on the SRV that no independent, sovereign country could ever accept, the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee organ NHAN DAN writes in a commentary on the talks between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Foreign Ministry Consular Section and the PRC Embassy in Vietnam.

The Chinese side is still obstinately demanding that the SRV allow Chinese ships to enter Vietnamese ports in order to evacuate "victims" of Chinese nationality, who, in fact, do not exist. This means, in effect, that the Vietnamese side must accept Peking's slanderous accusations that the SRV is persecuting and forcibly driving people of Chinese origin out of the country." Chinese Embassy representatives also demand Chinese ships be allowed to stay in SRV ports for as long as is necessary. In other words, as much time as they like. They also demand the right to examine and approve the list of people wishing to go to China, with the result that the Vietnamese side's role amounts to nothing more than the issuing of exit visas. These are unreasonable demands, NHAN DAN stresses.

At the last meeting, the 12th, the Vietnamese side, wishing to break the deadlock at the talks, put forward two new proposals concerning the procedure governing the exit from Vietnam of people of Chinese origin: It presented to the Chinese Embassy a list of people wishing to go to China and, at the same time, stated that if the PRC Government had a list of people wishing to leave, the Vietnamese side was prepared to examine it. Concerning the amount of time PRC ships are to spend in Vietnamese ports, it was stated: If the Chinese side regards 3 days as insufficient time, it can be extended to 5 days.

Thus, the paper notes, the Vietnamese side once again demonstrated its good will. However, the Chinese side rejected these proposals, refused to examine them and even accused the Vietnamese side of trying to impose its will.

It is perfectly clear, NHAN DAN writes, that the Chinese side's sole aim at the talks is to find pretexts for intensifying the slanderous propaganda against Vietnam.

WESTERN ARMS IN CHINA COULD BE USED AGAINST WEST

LD202112Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1224 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

["Dangerous Road"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS observer Mikhail Demchenko writes: The Peking leadership is striving with Western help to accelerate the buildup of China's military potential. Peking is sending its delegations to many Western countries to acquire equipment. In May of this year alone, several Chinese delegations simultaneously visited France, Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, the FRG, and Denmark. According to foreign press reports, the Chinese expressed readiness to purchase almost Fr 10 billion worth of arms and other strategic items. The shopping lists of the Peking emissaries contain some 5,000 articles of the latest military equipment. Above all, the NATO countries have energetically assisted Peking in securing these purchases. For instance, the FRG has sold China antitank helicopters. In Britain, the Peking delegations were shown large military enterprises and new combat equipment. During a visit to the Hague in June, the Chinese requested a large consignment of military equipment, including radar systems and electronic apparatus for military airfields, from the Netherlands.

In broadening its arms purchases, China has already gone further than the Western European NATO countries. Austria has also joined in supplying strategic items to Peking. Following a recent visit to Vienna by a Chinese delegation led by Tang Ko, PRC minister of the metallurgical industry, a number of contracts were signed with Austrian firms. One of them, for instance, involves a large Austrian delivery of special kinds of alloy steels that are used to make barrels for artillery weapons and firearms.

Peking is also expanding its relations with the United States. In this connection, the press of many countries has drawn attention to the recent trip to China by the U.S. governmental delegation headed by F. Press, adviser to the U.S. President on science and technology policy. The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN wrote that this delegation held talks in Peking on the supply of U.S. technology and equipment to launch military satellites and spy satellites, as well as varied electronic equipment that can be used for military purposes. The paper notes that China is also striving to obtain from the United States varied military technical documentation including information on missile technology.

According to foreign press reports, the U.S. Government is removing one restriction after another on the export of modern military equipment and technology to China. The magazine CHINA BUSINESS REVIEW says that over the last 6 years the U.S. Government has permitted the sale to the PRC of various machinery and equipment including electronic equipment worth over \$766 million. The Washington administration began to particularly actively consider the question of relaxing controls over exports to the PRC immediately after the trip to Peking by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security affairs adviser, and his talks with the Peking leaders.

The Peking leadership's anti-Soviet stance and its open opposition to the national-liberation movements are clearly impressing Western strategists. Evidently, it is for precisely this reason that Western countries are so actively assisting China to build up its military potential.

Peking's anti-Sovietism is only a means to the strategic goals of the Peking leadership in establishing great-Han hegemony in Asia and then throughout the world. It is quite obvious that Chinese militarism is dangerous for all countries and peoples. This is proved by Peking's encroachments on the territory of many states and the very essence of its provocative foreign policy course.

By arming China, the Western strategists are hoping to direct Chinese militarism against the socialist countries and states that are struggling for their national independence. In doing so, however, these people are closing their eyes to the fact that in the future the weapons they are supplying to Peking could be used just as successfully by China against them.

BREZHNEV HOLDS TALKS WITH HUSAK IN CRIMEA

LD201613Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] There was a meeting in the Crimea today between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who is in the Soviet Union on vacation.

During the conversation, special attention was devoted to matters pertaining to Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. The implementation of agreements concluded during the recent official friendly visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party-government delegation will further promote that cooperation. The organic coordination of the Soviet-Czechoslovak program for specialization and coproduction to 1990, which is being drawn up with long-term specially formulated cooperation programs approved by the 32d CEMA session, is of great importance in this respect.

During a discussion of international matters Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak stressed that the decisions of the Washington NATO Council session and other actions by Western powers aimed at stepping up the arms race are designed to increase international tension. The foreign policy course of Peking, which openly supports an aggravation of tension, conforms with this line.

The discussion participants exchanged views regarding China's provocative actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They stated the inviolable solidarity of the USSR and the CSSR with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are defending their lawful rights and the sovereignty and dignity of their country.

It was noted during the conversation that attempts by certain imperialist circles to present themselves as protectors of human rights and freedoms are hypocritical through and through. In fact, all their statements on this subject are prompted by the desire to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples.

Assessing the international situation as a whole, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak expressed the firm conviction that the will of peoples for peace, detente and disarmament is and will be a decisive factor in international development.

The meeting of Comrades Brezhnev and Husak passed in an atmosphere of unanimity, friendship and cordiality.

MORE DETAILS ON YEPISHEV FRIENDLY VISIT TO GDR

Visits GSFG Regiment

LD201301Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "With the Servicemen on the Frontline"]

[Text] Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is in the GDR on a friendly visit heading a delegation of leading political workers of the USSR Armed Forces, has visited the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG]. He visited the thrice-decorated Proskurovskiy Motorized Infantry Regiment, where he familiarized himself with the organization of party political work, the training and education process and socialist competition, and with the life and living conditions of personnel; he was also present at political studies and talked with servicemen.

A. Yepishev had a meeting with the regiment's command and party activists. Lt. Col V. Lyalin, commander of the regiment, Maj A. Tuul, his deputy for the political section, Capt Yu. Sadykov, secretary of the party committee, and other officers described the great patriotic enthusiasm with which personnel are working on high-quality fulfilling of plans and programs for combat and political training and socialist pledges.

Army General A. Yepishev expressed satisfaction with the state and progress of combat and political training in the regiment. He directed the attention of commanders and political workers to the need to further raise combat readiness and the efficiency and quality of military labor, and set concrete tasks on improving organizational, political and educational work in every way based on CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decisions.

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of all the personnel of the Group of Forces, the motorized infantry warmly thanked the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their paternal attention to the defenders of the motherland and their constant concern for strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces. They declared their readiness to worthily and honorably fulfill their patriotic, military and international duty and to persistently raise vigilance and combat readiness.

Accompanying Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, were Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen I. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

On the same day Army General A. Yepishev met with the command and political staff of the Group of Forces.

Completes Visit; Heads Home

LD201303Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of leading Soviet Armed Forces political workers, headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has been on a friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Adm W. Verner, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the National People's Army.

Army General A.A. Yepishev and his companions were received by Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. During the friendly talk E. Honecker described the great successes achieved by the GDR working people and servicemen in preparing a worthy greeting for the 30th anniversary of the first workers' and peasant's state in the history of Germany.

Army General A.A. Yepishev described how servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces are struggling to implement the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions in insuring the high combat readiness of troops.

The delegation members had meetings and talks with Adm W. Verner and leading workers in the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate. An exchange of opinions and experience took place that confirmed the unity of opinions on fundamental questions of the organization and conduct of party political work in our fraternal armies.

The Soviet political workers met with airmen from a unit, students at the technical junior officers school of the National People's Army and seamen from the GDR People's Navy; familiarized themselves with the life and combat training of their brothers in arms; visited a shipyard in the city of Stralsund. The delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter den Linden and the monument to the Soviet soldier-liberator in Treptow Park.

On 15 July the delegation of leading Soviet Armed Forces political workers, headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, returned to Moscow.

The delegation was met at the airport by Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, members of the Military Councils and chiefs of the Political Directorates of branches of the Armed Forces Army General S.P. Vasyagin, Col Gen S.A. Bobylev and Adm V.M. Grishanov, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The delegation was met by Maj Gen G. Roter, army, naval and air force attache to the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES BALKAN COOPERATION

LD210947Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29 14 Jul 78 pp 14-15 LD

[Report by NOVOYE VREMYA special correspondent Vl. Kuznetsov: "At the Foreign Policy Desk"]

[Excerpts] Sofia-Moscow, July--As a guest of the fraternal weekly POGLED, this author was introduced by Bogomil Nonev, Bulgarian Foreign Ministry Press Department Chief, to three deputy foreign ministers. Each of them has a large and crucial sphere of activity.

The conversation with Marin Yotov was about the role the coordinated foreign policy course of the socialist states plays in the international arena. And especially in a situation where the enemies of detente are testing the breaking point of detente.

Boris Tsvetkov summed up the 3 years of development since the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Cooperation in the Balkans was the topic of conversation with Nikolay Minchev.

"You choose friends, but not neighbors. History does this," N. Minchev began. "You know, the Balkans once had the bad reputation of being the powder keg of Europe. Now the situation is characterized not by 'powder' but by the spirit of detente. Although I must say that the situation is by no means straightforward. The Balkans are a kind of microcosm, a patchwork of all the world's complexities and contradictions. We have inherited many unresolved problems from the past. And very difficult ones they are too. We believe that they are best solved through bilateral cooperation.

"We believe that Bulgaria will have fulfilled its role if it remains a stabilizing factor in the Balkans. Some people are trying to isolate this region and counterpose it to other regions, but regional cooperation should not be contrasted with all-European cooperation. The stronger peace is in Europe the better it is for the Balkans. The more stable the situation is in the region the better it is for Europe as a whole.

"Bulgaria has done a lot," N. Minchev said, "to strengthen relations with its neighbors: the peoples of Romania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. As for ties with the NATO members--Greece and Turkey--they are entirely satisfactory. The spring and summer visits to Sofia by Turkish Prime Minister R. Ecevit and Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis consolidated the trend toward the cooperative development."

N. Minchev stressed that Bulgaria is striving for a realistic and constructive solution to the questions which are still having a negative effect on interstate relations and mutual understanding in the Balkan countries. In this connection he referred to the speech made in Blagoevgrad 16 June by T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the ECPR Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. It mentioned Bulgaria's readiness to sign a joint declaration in which Bulgaria and Yugoslavia would solemnly confirm the principle of inviolability of borders and mutual renunciation of territorial claims.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON IMPROVED BULGARIAN-GREEK TIES

LD111706Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

["Basis for Goodneighborliness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 11 TASS--The relations that have taken shape between Bulgaria and Greece in recent years are justly assessed as a graphic example of goodneighborliness, IZVESTIYA writes. This fully meets the spirit of the final act adopted at the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and contributes to deepening detente in our continent.

The intensive development of diverse political, economic and cultural ties between the two neighbor countries was once again confirmed during the meeting held the other day in Varna between First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Chairman of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov and Prime Minister of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis. The bilateral talks, which have become traditional, were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust. A constructive approach was displayed in the examination of important issues of a further development of Bulgarian-Greek cooperation and inter-state relations in the Balkans.

"Bulgaria and Greece are countries with different political and social systems, IZVESTIYA writes. But displaying goodwill, they sincerely strive for developing and deepening cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis. They have made noticeable headway in their bilateral relations. During the recent three years, Bulgarian-Greek trade has considerably grown to the top in the current year 100 million dollars for the first time ever. As the joint Bulgarian-Greek communique says, it has been decided to make a rational use of the energy resources of the border rivers through joint construction of hydrotechnical facilities, encourage in every way possible such effective forms of collaboration as cooperation, the construction of joint industrial enterprises and other measures for a further broadening of economic relations."

"The development of ties between Bulgaria and Greece and other Balkan states serves towards the noble cause of strengthening goodneighborliness and peace in Europe, meets the aspirations of the Bulgarian and Greek peoples."

SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC TALKS CONSIDERED FRUITFUL

LD201529Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Druzenko commentary: "Along the Path of Integration"]

[Text] The Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has completed its work in Warsaw. The 20th session examined questions of further developing cooperation between the two fraternal countries and enhancing its efficiency.

The work of the commission was taking place at a portentous time marked by truly symbolic new examples of the Soviet and Polish peoples' friendship and cooperation, such as the flight of the international crew in the Soyuz-30 spacecraft and the completion--with the USSR's technical assistance--of the first stage of the Katowice metallurgical combine. It was also portentous that the session took place on the threshold of the 34th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. Our economic, scientific and technical cooperation has been strengthening and developing all these years. The results of the last session of the intergovernmental commission have shown that it has now risen to a qualitatively new level characterized by the deepening of integration ties, the development of production specialization and cooperation and the elaboration of joint long-term targeted programs in key sectors of the national economy. This fully accords with the spirit of the 32d CEMA session recently held in Bucharest.

At the Warsaw session special attention was devoted to elaborating measures aimed at expanding Soviet and Polish output of machinery and equipment that meets world standards and to the most intensive exchange of this output. The development of commodity turnover between the two countries was evaluated positively--from the viewpoint of both quality and structure--and its prospects in the next 5-year plan were outlined.

Questions of technical aid to Poland in constructing industrial and other projects were also examined. The Polish side will in turn participate in a program of capital construction in the USSR connected with the exploitation of raw material reserves--which will guarantee Polish industry supplies of essential raw materials for many years to come.

The results of the 20th session of the Soviet-Polish intergovernmental commission are convincing testimony to the deepening of the two countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation, whose main direction was determined by the 25th CPSU Congress and the Seventh PZPR Congress, and to the successful implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

TASS ON RUDE PRAVO ARTICLE ATTACKING REVISIONISM

LD201942Y Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 20, TASS--In an editorial article the paper RUDE PRAVO exposes the reactionary role of revisionism in the light of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia's experience of struggle against it.

Historical experience and the present policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia are in the centre of an acute ideological struggle, the paper writes. Czechoslovakia's entire development confirms the universal significance of the Leninist theory of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The paper notes that the fresh anti-Czechoslovak campaign is part and parcel of the crusade by international reaction against progress, against real socialism and the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism. The three decades that have passed since the February 1948 victory over the forces of reaction were filled with acute struggle for the political and ideological unity of the working class and all working people, and against hostile classes, exploitative forces that were overthrown, gradually to lose their economic positions. The Czechoslovak working class and Communist Party won the greatest successes when they consistently and creatively applied Marxist-Leninist ideas in the concrete conditions of their country.

The RUDE PRAVO writes that the formation of the rightwing anti-socialist fifth column and of its ideological-political platform in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was a lasting process. The specific features of revisionism in Czechoslovakia consisted in that it developed under conditions of a socialist society, under the influence of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology surviving in the country.

The revisionists rejected the role of the Communist Party, negated that the Communist Party organizes the working people's struggle for social changes in the life of society, that it unites, inspires and leads the working people toward the building of socialism and communism. The revisionists likewise negated the leading role of the (?party) in socialist society.

Their goal was to turn the Communist Party into an organization having nothing in common with a party of the Leninist type. They came out against democratic centralism as the organizational principle of party build-up and work, came out for the freedom of factionist activity.

The 1968 events confirmed once again that revisionism was a theoretical platform spearheaded to undermine socialism, towards counterrevolution. On the example of Czechoslovakia, international reaction wanted to discredit socialism and the communist movement. Czechoslovakia was to serve as a weapon for undermining the unity of the socialist community and the international communist and working-class movement, for undermining the prestige of Marxism-Leninism.

The internationalist aid given the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 arrested the onslaught of counterrevolution, the RUDE PRAVO underlines. It precluded the implementation of its bloody, openly terroristic phase and created conditions for political and ideological differentiation in the party and in society, for the unification and invigoration of the Marxist-Leninist forces, for purging the party from opportunists, revisionists and passive members, for restoring Leninist principles in our life.

The internationalist aid proved an important contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community and thereby to the cause of international detente and the development of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. The imperialist circles were convincingly shown once again that the positions of the socialist community cannot be undermined either by force, or by cunning.

The truth about our past and present development plays a great role in the international ideological-political struggle, says the article in conclusion. For this reason it is important to expose the ideological-theoretical and political essence of the revisionists' platform. The 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party emphasized that struggle against opportunism and revisionism of every shade remains an important task of the ideological front also in the future. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is deeply aware that the generalization of its experience of struggle against revisionism is its internationalist duty too.

UK SHOWS 'STRANGE CONCERN' IN MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS

LD301108Y Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

As reported by THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the British Foreign Secretary David Owen informed the House of Commons of the British Parliament that he had instructed the British embassies in the Soviet Union and in other socialist states to monitor regularly the progress of the fulfillment of the final act in those countries. David Owen said that he would report to the House of Commons once every half a year on the results of this "monitoring."

Strange "concern," indeed, about the fulfillment of the final act. Why on earth has David Owen decided to "control" the fulfillment of the final act not in his own country, but beyond its borders, in the socialist states? What does he wish to prove? It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are fulfilling consistently and in full measure the commitments assumed in Helsinki. It is also known that definite circles in Britain, which are not interested in detente, are striving stubbornly though in vain to distort the domestic policy of the socialist states, to misinterpret its essence, under the pretext of displaying "concern" for the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreements.

Aren't these the circles that are pushing the Foreign Office to attempts to put under some control the internal affairs in socialist states?

This question is quite natural. Had British leaders seriously cared for implementation of the Helsinki accords, they would have found a broad scope of activities in their own country. We shall recall though the Ulster tragedy which is an indelible disgrace on the image of official London. Early this year the European Court of human rights characterized the actions of British troops and police in Northern Ireland as brutal and degrading human dignity.

And what about the so-called special files of the "economic league," an organization set up by big business for the purpose of "defending private enterprise"? For, according to THE GUARDIAN, thousands of British people have been placed by the league into "black lists," which are used by many "respectable" British companies in an attempt to protect themselves from "objectionable elements," i.e. those who are fighting for their vital rights and interests.

Those who really care for fulfillment of the Helsinki accords and not just pay lip service to them, would do well to bear in mind also the activity of the "special branch," the British political police, whose computer now includes the names of 600,000 Britons, who somewhat are connected with the activity of progressive organizations.

The formidable number of unemployed in Britain, the wide-apread racial discrimination in the country, the unequal status of women, and much more could also be mentioned. It is common knowledge, for instance, that the coloured immigrants on the British Isles live in very difficult conditions and are subjected to brutal discrimination. The conservatives are now advocating a further toughening of this discrimination which holds out inestimable calamities to the coloured population.

As for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, they set an example, this is well-known in London, and we repeat it, of scrupulous consistent fulfillment of the Helsinki accords.

These accords were also signed by Britain and, it should be borne in mind, contain unequivocal commitments not to intervene into the internal affairs of other states.

DKP PRESIDIUUM PROTESTS 'PERSECUTION' OF HERBERT MIES

LD202204Y Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, July 20, TASS--The German Communist Party resolutely protested against arbitrary acts, hostile to the FRG Constitution, in regard to the Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies and members of the Presidium of the party's board Josef Angenfort and Martha Buschmann. This is said in a statement circulated here today by the Presidium of the GCP board in connection with the new political scandal made public in a West German television broadcast.

It transpired that the chairman of the GCP and the above mentioned members of the Presidium of the party's board have been entered into the "black lists of wanted persons". Photographs and information about these GCP leaders are contained in illegal files of the federal frontier guards and the files of other official services.

The provocative, anti-democratic actions of the frontier guards and secret services, the statement notes, "place the chairman of the GCP outside the law, putting him on a par with terrorists and grossly ignoring his basic rights and personal freedoms".

Such actions, the document stresses, are contrary to the FRG Constitution and the European Security and Cooperation Conference's final act, signed by the Federal Government at Helsinki.

The shadowing and surveillance of the chairman of the GCP, the persecution of Herbert Mies, clearly show that elementary democratic rights and freedoms are being grossly trampled upon in the FRG. The GCP resolutely demands an immediate end to these actions, hostile to the constitution, and expects appropriate statements from the federal chancellor and the minister of the interior.

The GCP appeals to all democratic and progressive-minded citizens of the FRG to strongly protest against this anti-constitutional practice when "communists are treated as criminals and terrorists".

FUKUDA CITES PROTECTIONISM, CONTRADICTIONS IN EEC

LD200858Y Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 20, TASS--The relations between Japan and the "Common Market" are difficult and tense, are relations of rivalry, marked by protectionism and profound contradictions, Takeo Fukuda, Japan's prime minister, said at a press conference. He arrived here on a two-day official visit at the invitation of the Commission of European Communities. In the talks between Fukuda and the EEC leadership, another attempt was made at settling a whole series of acute contradictions between the Common Market and Japan on commercial and economic issues. The pessimistic statement of the head of government of Japan is borne out by concrete facts. The EEC deficit in trade with Japan continues steadily growing. Since 1970, it went up from 300 million to 5,200 million dollars. Notwithstanding persistent demands by the Common Market for a reduction in Japanese exports to Western Europe and a simultaneous increase in the import from the "Nine", Japan still continues its broad onslaught on the West European market. In doing so the Japanese corporations are ousting the local monopolies in a situation marked by protracted economic recession.

Premier Fukuda arrived here from Bonn where he had attended the meeting of leaders of seven major capitalist countries on economic problems. The Japanese side there undertook not to increase exports to Western Europe and to begin implementing an urgent programme for the import of commodities from the Common Market countries to the amount of 4,000 million dollars. Speaking at the press conference in Brussels, however, Fukuda set a condition for carrying out this commitment, which is almost impossible, bearing in mind the current financial and economic difficulties of the EEC--that the rate of inflation in the community must not exceed the present level.

10TH USSR-AUSTRIAN COMMISSION MEETING ENDS IN MOSCOW

DW210925Y Moscow in German to Austria 1716 GMT 20 Jul 78 DW

[Text] The 10th session of the Mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended today in Moscow. This was a jubilee session marking the 10th year of existence of the commission that has played a great role in the development of Soviet-Austrian economic relations. All participants stressed this important role. It was noted in the meeting that trade between the USSR and Austria quintupled in the past 10 years and that the growth tendency continues. New ways and means of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria must now be sought.

Some concrete suggestions for further developing trade and industrial cooperation between the countries were discussed. Cooperation in the industrial fields of automobile industry, powerplant construction, paper and cellulose industries was also dealt with. Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to the participants in the jubilee session, stressing the importance of the work done by the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission. Friendly Soviet-Austrian cooperation serves the interests of peace and international detente. The fruitfulness of the course based on implementing the final act of the all-European Helsinki conference regarding to international politics was confirmed.

The solemn signing of the meeting's documents took place today in Moscow. They were signed by the head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, and the head of the Austrian delegation, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Trade Josef Staribacher. Tomorrow J. Staribacher will fly from Moscow to Irkutsk for an information tour of Siberia.

STARIBACHER STRESSES GOOD AUSTRIAN-USSR COOPERATION

DW210931Y Moscow in German to Austria 1718 GMT 20 Jul 78 DW

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Austrian Minister of Commerce, Industry and Trade Josef Staribacher, date or place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, [passage indistinct] (?results) have been achieved in Soviet-Austrian cooperation?

[Answer] I think that the commission's work was very successful. In these 10 years we succeeded in increasing Soviet-Austrian foreign trade fivefold. The present trade volume amounts to R616 million. This alone demonstrates how the (?work) of the commission and how Soviet-Austrian cooperation must be (?assessed). This fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria will also improve and strengthen future economic relations between the two countries.

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you assess the work of the commission's jubilee session?

[Answer] During its work the commission received reports from various work groups. During Federal Chancellor Kreisky's visit and his talks with Premier Kosygin possibilities were discussed for increasing Soviet-Austrian trade. We received reports from the ministries and the (?deputy ministers) for the automobile industry, the electronic, electrical and [word indistinct] engineering, and from the ministry for the production of paper and cellulose. This was the first time that deputy ministers were members of the commission. They reported on the discussions that were held between the Soviet and the Austrian sides. [words indistinct] had an opportunity to [words indistinct] have discussions together with delegations from the Soviet and Austrian firms. I can say that an attempt will be made on that level to propose new fields we would like to handle together with the Soviet Union. The Austrian side will do everything to [word indistinct] projects interesting the Soviet Union.

[Question] Mr Minister, can one say that the 10th jubilee session of the commission was successful?

[Answer] The 10th jubilee session was successful and I am convinced that we will continue to work in that spirit. It was a particular honor for us that Premier Kosygin sent a greetings address to the 10th jubilee meeting, stressing that he is very happy about cooperation between both countries, and that he is firmly convinced that both governments will continue to pursue that policy.

[Question] Thank you for the talk, Mr Minister, and I wish you a good trip.

TASS CONDEMNS NEOFASCIST CONFERENCE BEING HELD IN MADRID

LD171912Y Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Rome, July 17, TASS--An international neofascist conference opens today in Madrid, attended by representatives of the neofascist party--the Italian Socialist Movement--the national right-wing forces, the French "Force Nouvelle" and the Spanish Fuerza Nueva. This is the third gathering by the heads of out-and-out reactionaries in Europe, aimed at setting up an international anticommunist organisation, named the right-wing forces of Europe. The opening of the conference is timed for the anniversary of the fascist mutiny against the Spanish Republic on July 18, 1936. In Madrid the representatives of the black alliance plan to visit Franco's grave. One can hardly believe that 30-odd years after the rout of German fascism, after the numberless sacrifices made by mankind to rid itself from the brown plague, the heirs of Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, in addition to exploding bombs, perpetrating dastardly assassinations of progressives, poisoning the minds of the youth with vicious racist theories, hold legally, without hindrance, international gatherings. The neofascists are rearing their heads, owing to the negligence and direct connivance of Western authorities. Not infrequently one hears from officials blasphemous discourses to the effect that, don't you see, the banning of neofascist gatherings would be...a violation of democratic freedoms. On the other hand, the bulk of finances for the antidemocratic activities of the neofascists comes from right-wing circles who find it profitable to instill an atmosphere of violence and uncertainty. As a rule, when the working people's action for their rights, freedom and social progress assumes an especially high pitch in the country, the imperialists resort to their last trump card--extreme reaction.

The neofascists' striving to unite cannot but cause alarm. Progressive public opinion in the Western countries calls for vigilance, for a concerted rebuff to the neofascist machinations, for the defence of democratic institutions and freedoms.

AT UK MEETING, EGYPT HOPED TO APPEASE AGGRESSOR

LD201902Y Moscow in English 1833 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

["New Concessions to the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, July 20, TASS--The foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel have ended their talks in the Leeds Castle, Kent. The talks were held under the supervision of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Its follows from statements by participants in this tripartite meeting that the mechanism of Israel-Egyptian contacts which was constructed in Washington for the conclusion of a separate deal in circumvention of all-Arab interests continues (?skidding). Israel, which relies on the United States' support and tremendous American arms shipments, continues to dictate its terms, not wishing to depart one iota from its expansionist plans. President as-Sadat, on the other hand, is backing down, step by step, in the hope of appeasing the aggressor.

As was reported by the leader of the Israeli opposition, Peres, the Egyptian president told him that he was prepared to agree to a "territorial compromise," i.e. to relinquish sovereignty over a part of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and also recognize Israel's "right" to "military presence" on the Western Bank of the Jordan River.

Following the meeting in Leeds Cyrus Vance said that it laid the groundwork for future talks. To step them up, the U.S. secretary of state intends to go in August to the Middle East where he will reportedly visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia in order to try and expand the number of participants in the separate talks.

Damascus, July 20, TASS--The continued concessions by President as-Sadat to the forces of imperialism and Israel create a dangerous situation in the Middle East, strike a blow at the Palestine Liberation Organization and bar it from shaping the future of the occupied Arab territories, says a statement adopted here at a meeting of the PLO Central Council. The plan for a so-called peaceful settlement, which is being imposed by the United States, the statement stresses, ignores the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, undermines the decisions of the Rabat and Algiers Arab summit conferences and is at variance with the U.N. resolutions.

The PLO Central Council says that neither As-Sadat nor his henchmen have the right to speak on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine and to hold talks on the future of any parts of Palestine.

Arab Press Comment

LD201125Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Report by Beirut correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] As expected, the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks being held in Britain under the patronage of the United States have already virtually reached a dead end. The organizers, choosing the medieval Leeds Castle as the location for the meeting, have made every effort to keep the contents of the talks secret from the world public. Despite this curtain of secrecy around the three-sided conference at Leeds, the Arab press writes, it is still possible to make a number of preliminary conclusions now.

The chief thing to which observers pay attention is that the present meeting is clearly aimed at preparing another temporary agreement on Sinai between Cairo and Tel Aviv to replace the current one, which runs out in October 1978. In other words, this is a matter of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, which would be concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples, primarily the Palestinian people, to the detriment of their legitimate interests and the just struggle for elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression and for creation of an independent Palestinian state. It is for this reason that, in the unanimous opinion of Arab observers, the new round of separate Egyptian-Israel talks is destined for failure.

Never before in the history of diplomacy, at least since World War II, writes the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR today, have such humiliating and useless talks been held as the conference in Britain.

AS-SADAT'S CAPITULATION ENCOURAGES ISRAEL'S AGGRESSIVENESS

LD201522Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 20, TASS--The capitulatory course of the Egyptian president, which splits the ranks of the Arabs, has given a free hand to the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories. This is borne out by their growing arbitrariness in regard to Arab citizens, particularly on the Western Bank of the Jordan River.

The Israeli occupationists confiscated more than five thousand dunums of land in the area of Nabulus and Ramallah in the course of the past week and banned its lawful owners even to approach these areas. They are burning out orchards and olive groves which served for many centuries as the main source of subsistence for Palestinian farmers.

The arbitrariness of the occupation authorities arouses legitimate indignation among the Arab population. The mayor of Hebron, F. Kawasma, demanded an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories. F. Kawasma reaffirmed the resolution of the Arab Palestine people to fight for their lawful rights, including that of creating an independent Palestinian state. He stressed that the only lawful representative of the Palestine people was the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Endeavouring to suppress the will of the Palestinian people to fight for their rights, the Israeli authorities continue to dish out severe sentences to Arab citizens on rubber-stamped charges of belonging to the Palestine resistance movement. Military tribunals in Nabulus and Ramallah sentenced six Palestinians to different prison terms in the past few days alone.

AS-SADAT SEEN AS 'OBEDIENT TOOL' OF U.S., NATO

LD201012Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0405 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 July--"Egypt, which under President 'Abd an-Nasir used to be in the vanguard of the Arab countries' struggle against imperialism and colonialism, has under President as-Sadat turned into an ever-more obedient tool of reactionary forces of the United States of America and the other NATO countries," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes commenting on the decision of the Arab Republic of Egypt leader to add his forces to the struggle against insurgents in Zaire, having sent there consignments of heavy artillery and military equipment accompanied by several dozen "instructors."

The fact that the artillery handed over by him to the Mobutu regime was once delivered to Egypt to strengthen the capabilities of the Arab countries in the struggle with Israeli aggression lends particular cynicism to As-Sadat's action, the newspaper stresses. It cannot be considered a coincidence that the dispatch of Egyptian "instructors" and arms to Zaire has taken place against the background of further stepping-up of propaganda in the Arab Republic of Egypt directed against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Crudely distorting reality and ignoring the facts, the Cairo regime and the mass media which it controls are more actively spreading the stories made up in the West about the so-called "involvement" of the USSR and Cuba in the events of Zaire.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes that the attempts by the Egyptian president to turn his country into a watchdog of the interests of international capital are encouraged in every way, by ruling circles in the NATO countries. The newspaper AL-BATH makes a direct connection between the extension of a multimillion loan to the Arab Republic of Egypt from the International Monetary Fund, controlled by the United States, and the services provided by As-Sadat to the West in Zaire.

"The actions of Egypt in Zaire are the logical continuation of President as-Sadat's policy of reliance on the imperialist states, of supporting any foreign policy actions they undertake and complete abandonment of the country's natural allies. These actions are an overt demonstration by As-Sadat of his intention to continue in the role of accomplice of the imperialists, to whip up anti-Sovietism in expectation of indulgence from the United States and the former colonial powers when the question is examined of granting the Arab Republic of Egypt military and economic aid."

PDRY LEADER DENIES EXISTENCE OF SOVIET MILITARY BASES

LD201530Y Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 20, TASS--In an interview to the French weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE, the chairman of the Presidential Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad refuted Western propaganda inventions about the existence of "Soviet military bases" in the PDRY. "The Soviet Union does not have a single military base in any part of the PDRY", he said.

SAUDI MERCENARY TROOPS ON BORDER, PDRY OFFICIAL SAYS

LD201200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] According to news agency reports, troops and detachments of mercenaries hired by Saudi Arabia and other reactionary regimes are concentrating along the border of Democratic Yemen. Here is what Najim Ibrahim, member of the PDRY's United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee, who is in Moscow, said in a talk with our correspondent:

The PDRY is experiencing a difficult period in its revolutionary development, Najim Ibrahim said. Our country has recently become the target of an open plot aimed at increasing tension between the two parts of Yemen. Under the mask of concern for security of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa, imperialism and reaction are trying to strengthen their position in the region and to undermine progressive regimes and the national liberation movement.

Najim Ibrahim also said that the South Yemeni people once again demonstrated their resolve to continue the revolutionary struggle by foiling the recent attempt at a coup d'etat undertaken by Salim Rubayyi 'Ali, former chairman of the Republican Presidential Council. As is now clear, internal reaction, acting in conjunction with Saudi Arabia and imperialist intelligence services, tried to turn back the social development of the republic. However the united front and the people of South Yemen proved to be stronger and were able to crush the plot, Najim Ibrahim continued. This took place in a few hours on 16 June, but the imperialist plot was not limited to the events of that day. The imperialist circles of the West and Arab reaction did not pass up the chance to use what happened to heat up the conflict between the two Yemeni states and to widen the split in the Arab world.

The leaders of Democratic Yemen have repeatedly stated that we do not want war and do not want hotbeds of tension created in the region. At the same time, we are ready to defend ourselves with all the means at our disposal. Beating off the attacks of internal and external reaction, Najim Ibrahim said, the leadership of Democratic Yemen is conducting an active foreign policy of eliminating dangerous hotbeds of military tension and strengthening Arab unity on an anti-imperialist basis.

We have many friends all over the world, Najim Ibrahim said in conclusion. All of progressive mankind and the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, are on our side, so if attempts are nevertheless made to force war on South Yemen, it will not stand alone.

SAUDIS, NEOCOLONIALISTS BEHIND YEMENI EVENTS

LD201531Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 14 Jul 78 pp 12-14 LD

[Article by L. Medvedko: "A Chain of Imperialist Plots"]

[Excerpts] The dramatic events that occurred almost simultaneously at the end of June in the two neighboring Yemeni states--the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen)--have generated interest in the situation in this area.

On 24 June Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], was killed in his office, and on the night of 26 June Salim Rubayyi 'Ali, who had been dismissed from the chairmanship of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] on the previous day, stirred up an armed rebellion. The rebellion was put down by forces loyal to the government and to the Central Committee of the ruling United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF], and S.R. 'Ali was executed by order of a revolutionary tribunal.

Western imperialist circles and Arab reaction took advantage of the opportunity to kindle a conflict between the YAR and the PDRY, to deepen the split in the Arab world and, above all, to fan another anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign. The loudest voices emanated from the capitals of those very countries which for many years were directly involved in colonial plunder and bloody wars, in rebellions and plots on ancient Yemeni soil.

Repulsing the attacks by domestic and foreign reaction, the PDRY revolutionary leadership is pursuing an active foreign policy of liquidating dangerous hotbeds of war and strengthening Arab unity on an anti-imperialist basis. [paragraph continues]

At last year's Moscow celebrations, devoted to the 60th anniversary of Great October, 'Abd al-Rattah Isma'il, secretary general of the UPONF Central Committee, said in this connection: "There is constant plotting against our country. The plots are manifested in the fueling of tension between the two parts of Yemen and in the sinister plans of imperialism and reaction which are seeking, under cover of concern for the security of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa, to strengthen their positions in this region and to undermine progressive regimes and national liberation movements." He said that the people of South Yemen will not depart from their chosen path but will continue the revolutionary struggle.

The South Yemeni people have demonstrated their resolve in practical terms, by frustrating many plots, in particular the recent attempted coup d'etat perpetrated by S.R. 'Ali in collaboration, it transpires, with Saudi Arabia and imperialist intelligence services with the aim of reversing the republic's social development.

The Conspirators' Dual Aim

The attempts by the imperialists and Arab reaction to use the recent events in San'a' and Aden to provoke a conflict between the two Yemeni states are a continuation of the old line of trying to undermine revolutionary regimes.

It is characteristic that subversive activity against the YAR and PDRY was particularly intensified after the two countries signed a "declaration on unity" in November 1972. Every step by San'a' and Aden on the path of strengthening solidarity with the Arab peoples on an anti-imperialist basis, any manifestation of cooperation with socialist countries and any evidence of their mutual rapprochement infuriate Western reaction and conservative Arab circles. The threads of all manner of intrigues have, as a rule, led back to Riyadh. There have been blackmail, armed provocations and terror, on the one hand, and promises of generous aid and injections of finance, on the other.

In October 1977 the North Yemen head of state, Lt Col Ibrahim al-Hamdi, was killed in San'a'. This happened not long before a planned trip to Aden. The recent murder of President A.H. al-Ghasmi also took place on the eve of his visit to the capital of South Yemen. It is known, moreover, that both presidents were opposed to Riyadh's diktat.

Do we have a coincidence here? This is hard to believe. In a commentary on the situation in south Arabia London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES was putting it pretty mildly when it said that the murder of Al-Hamdi "did not arouse Saudi Arabia's displeasure." The Paris paper LE FIGARO bluntly states that the abortive rebellion in Aden is evidence of a "fresh attempt by Saudi Arabia to break down frontiers on the Arabian Peninsula."

As for political commentators in the Arab countries which do not take their lead from Saudi reaction, they bluntly and unequivocally point to Riyadh's involvement in the recent subversive actions in San'a' and Aden. The fuss kicked up by Riyadh in connection with "communist machinations" and "Soviet infiltration" is intended to remove suspicion from the real culprits. Peking propaganda and certain Egyptian press organs are actively trying to help Saudi Arabia in this matter as they do in all anti-Soviet campaigns. NCNA, for example, is spreading deliberate lies to the effect that Soviet and Cuban soldiers are being sent to Aden. [paragraph continues]

Cairo's AL-AKHBAR went so far as to say that a special envoy from Aden, from Rubayyi' 'Ali, was supposed to warn the YAR president about the imminent assassination, but either the envoy himself or the package delivered by him was exchanged by the enemies of S.R. 'Ali with the assistance of "Soviet specialists in Aden." Is it not more logical to suppose that this crime was committed by those who stood to gain from a clash between the two Yemens and the overthrow of the progressive regime in the PDRY? And this has always been the cherished dream of Riyadh and the forces of neocolonialism.

The plan of the reactionaries and their agents is now becoming fairly clear: first to remove YAR President al-Ghashmi on the eve of his trip to the PDRY, to cause a conflict between the two Yemeni states, and then to implement a coup d'etat in Aden to clear the way for the mission by the U.S. State Department representative who was already on his way to South Yemen. The conspirators and terrorists, both in Aden and in San'a', were backed by the same forces who, having failed to attain their goal, have now launched a rabid hostile campaign against the PDRY and the progressive Arab movement in general.

The failure of one plot has by no means removed the danger of new provocations from the agenda. Is this not indicated by the decision to "boycott" the PDRY politically and economically which was adopted by the Arab League at the beginning of July under pressure from Saudi Arabia and Egypt? (It will be observed that such major Arab states as Algeria, Syria, Libya, Iraq and the PDRY itself, as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization did not participate in the extraordinary session of the Arab League in Cairo). As the Jordanian paper AR-RA'I writes, in addition to official decisions the reactionary Arab regimes are also adopting secret measures "to counter the communist influence" in the Arab east. According to Western news agency reports, forces and detachments of mercenaries enlisted by Saudi Arabia and also subunits of the Iranian expeditionary corps in Oman are massing on the borders of South Yemen.

In this situation the Government of Democratic Yemen and the UPONF Central Committee are doing all they can to prevent an armed conflict.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the UPONF Central Committee, stated in an interview the other day for the Beirut paper AN-NIDA that the PDRY is seeking to be a good neighbor of North Yemen. Warning about the danger of interference by foreign forces in the dispute that has arisen between the two fraternal countries, he stressed that in the interests of eliminating the contradictions by peaceful political means PDRY representatives are prepared to meet with YAR representatives anywhere.

But if there are nevertheless attempts to impose war on South Yemen then it will not find itself isolated. Those circles that are fueling tension, the recent statement by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African countries points out, should not forget that powerful present-day anti-imperialist forces, the forces of peace and progress are on the side of the PDRY people.

LEBANESE GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES SITUATION IN COUNTRY

LD201518Y Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 20. TASS--The Lebanese Government held a meeting here with President Ilyas Sarkis in the chair to discuss the situation in the country, specifically the intention of the Lebanese authorities to move the army into the southern districts of Lebanon in order to restore the state's sovereignty over the whole territory of the country.

At the same time according to reports reaching here from the south, armed right-wing Christian formations continue outrages there. Thugs from the so-called "the army for defending southern Lebanon," break into villages, search homes and interrogate villages. In the last two days, they raided Al-Qantarah, At-Tayyibah, Rab-Salyasin, Ibil as-Saqi and other localities in southern Lebanon. In the city of Bint Jubayl the conservatives made numerous arrests among those who refused to cooperate with them. Israeli officers, acting as "advisors," are directly involved in punitive operations carried out by the right-wing Christian forces.

The situation in Beirut is gradually coming back to normal, but it is still not quiet in individual neighbourhoods of the eastern districts of the capital because of the refusal of conservative militia units to leave their positions. Although Lebanese Army units have entered the port they have been unable so far to ensure the security of traffic in the adjacent districts, which prevents this major transport junction from resuming normal activity.

IRAQI CP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, UZBEKISTAN, LENINGRAD

LD181312Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Iraqi Communist Party led by Comrade 'Abd al-Karim, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party organization of the Baghdad region, visited the Soviet Union between 3 and 17 July in accordance with the plan for party relations between the CPSU and Iraqi Communist Party.

In addition to Moscow the guests visited Leningrad and the Republic of Uzbekistan. The delegation met with the official in charge of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee as well as officials of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party and the party organization of [name indistinct] oblast and Leningradskiy Gorkom.

The delegation members visited a number of industrial and agricultural projects. They acquainted themselves with the experience of the CPSU in the field of party organizational work and with the life of the Soviet people.

The delegation has left the Soviet Union for home.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT URGES STRENGTHENING OF UNITY

LD201258Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, July 20, TASS--President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou has made a local television appearance in connection with the recent abortive conspiracy against the Government of Cyprus.

At a time when the Cyprus people are waging selfless struggle for unity of the internal front, the president said, an attempt has been made to break this unity and to weaken our state. But we nipped that conspiracy in the bud.

Spiros Kiprianou pointed to the Cyprus Government's fidelity to the course of the late President Makarios. He urged the Cyprus people, both Greeks and Turks, to strengthen unity and to continue the struggle for a peace and just solution of the Cyprus problem, for independent, united and demilitarised Cyprus.

CYPRIOTS BACK SOVIET POSITION ON SETTLING PROBLEM

LD201445Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Lipovoy article: "Cyprus: On the Path of Independence"]

[Excerpts] Nicosia-Athens--What is preventing the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem? The main obstacle to a settlement is still, as formerly, the attempts by U.S. NATO circles to impose "their resolution" of the Cyprus problem, which is contrary to the national interests of the Cypriot people.

The enemies of Cyprus, (Muhammed Ahmed), a representative of the Turkish Cypriots, stated at the 14th Congress of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), are constantly talking about the rift dividing Turkish and Greek cypriots, trying to erect a barrier between the two Cypriot communities. In fact the source of the Cypriots' sufferings has always been the desire of Western militarist circles to drag Cyprus into their sphere of influence and turn the island into a NATO military base. Without their interference, he stressed, the island's two communities would be fully able to resolve existing problems.

"Cyprus is now going through the most critical period of its history," A. Mikelidis, chairman of the Cypriot parliament, said in a talk with your correspondent. "In essence it is now a question of the very existence of Cyprus as a sovereign, independent state with territorial integrity."

We will strive, A. Mikelidis went on to say, consistently and tirelessly for a solution to the Cyprus question which would insure the preservation of Cyprus' unity, independence and sovereignty and would take into account the interests of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Being a victim of armed interference, Mikelidis indicated, the Cypriot people are following with tremendous attention the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at strengthening international detente and peace and achieving universal and complete disarmament. We fully and wholly support the Soviet Union's peace proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his recent visits to the FRG and Prague, as well as the developed and realistic program of measures to end the arms race.

Visiting Cyprus, you become aware of how highly our country's principled and consistent position on the Cyprus question is valued here.

From year to year the cultural ties between the Soviet Union and Cyprus are growing stronger. A great contribution is made to this noble cause by the Cypriot-Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties.

The Cypriot people draw from their friendship with the Soviet people strength and confidence for the struggle against the intrigues of foreign and internal reaction. E. Papaioannou, general secretary of AKEL, stressed. We firmly believe that the further strengthening and development of Cypriot-Soviet relations will serve the cause of strengthening the Cypriot people's struggle for a genuinely independent, integral as to territory, united and sovereign Cyprus.

BRIEFS

CYPRriot DELEGATION--Moscow, July 19, TASS--Our visit to the Soviet Union was a very fruitful one, said Khristofhis Lasetta, the leader of a delegation of the Cyprus Federation of Labour. The delegation stayed in the Soviet Union for a fortnight at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR. The delegates were received at the AUCCTU today. The guests studied in the Soviet Union the working conditions of miners, metal workers and textile workers and the work of trade union committees at factories. "All the meetings we had on Soviet soil," Khristofhis Lasetta said, "showed the amiability of Soviet people and their sincere desire for cooperation in the name of peace and social progress. In the activities of the Soviet trade unions we saw the main thing, concern for the working man." [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD]

TURKISH DELEGATION--Leningrad, July 21, TASS--Yunal Erol, deputy mayor of Istanbul and chairman of a district committee of the People's Republican Party, said that he regards the current visit to Leningrad by an Istanbul municipal delegation as a new step toward broadening friendly relations between the two united cities. Yunal Erol stressed at a meeting today with Kazimir Labetskiy, vice-chairman of the city executive committee of Leningrad, that the government of his country is following a course toward improving Soviet-Turkish relations. This is evidenced by Bulent Ecevit's recent visit to the USSR. "We regard contacts between Istanbul and Leningrad as continuation of a dialogue started earlier, a dialogue aimed at improving mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries", he said. The delegation, which is led by Yunal Erol, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the executive committee of the city soviet. The guests visited the Piskaryovskoye memorial cemetery where lie buried over half a million defenders of Leningrad who died during the wartime 900-day Nazi blockade. The guests laid flowers at the monument to motherland. On the same day the guests visited the new residential districts of Leningrad where 50,000 families are given yearly well-appointed flats by the state. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD]

FURTHER MATERIAL ON MEETING OF LEADERS OF OAU

Imperialist Policy Condemned

LD201450Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 21, TASS--The policy of the imperialist powers which are striving to consolidate their domination in Africa has been strongly condemned here by the 15th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the countries-members of the Organization of African Unity. In their speeches the presidents of Benin, Guinea, Madagascar and Mozambique have brought to light the true motives behind this policy, adduced concrete facts to show its aggressive character. Voiced from the rostrum of this all-African forum was a timely warning to those who naively believe that the essence of imperialism has changed.

Imperialism, it was pointed out by Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, refused to recognize the right of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to a free and independent existence, continues to rob the natural resources of the African Continent. Despite the successes of the independent states in the struggle against reactionary intrigues in Africa, the imperialist forces cling to their positions.

To achieve its selfish aims, it was stressed by the head of the Mozambique state, imperialism is now resorting in Africa to open aggression and subversive actions, to political and economic destabilisation, to the physical extermination of leaders that do not suit it.

The heads of several progressive African states rebuffed resolutely the attempts to discredit the policy of socialist states in Africa, to deprive the African states and the nation-liberation movement of their loyal and dependable ally--the socialist community. This campaign, Samora Machel pointed out, pursues the purpose of diverting attention from the aggressive designs of imperialism. The internationalist assistance of socialist states to the struggle of the peoples of our continent has been rendered to the liberation movements and sovereign states which were subjected to attacks in violation of the principles laid down in the charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Despite the efforts of imperialism to mislead world public opinion, its exploitative essence remains unchanged, it was stated by Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea. Imperialism is endeavouring to establish military, political and economic domination, to subject to its influence the entire course of Africa's contemporary development. In these conditions the African states are faced with the vital task of strengthening unity in the struggle for the complete liberation of the continent from the shackles of colonialism and imperialism.

In order to administer a worthy rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism, the president noted, it is high time to take concrete steps to develop and consolidate political and economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of transport, information and communications, commerce, science and technology.

The heads of African states drew particular attention to the activation of pro-imperialist and neocolonialist forces in the African Continent. The Benin president, Mathieu Kerekou, characterized their activities as a new strategy intended to restore colonialism. The main elements of this strategy, he said, are imperialism's increasing aggressiveness, economic exploitation, destabilization of the situation in several countries.

The president of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, strongly condemned the fratricidal conflicts fanned up by the Western powers in Africa, establishment of war bases to conduct subversive activity against the continent's progressive nations. The true danger to Africa, he stressed, emanates from the imperialist states, which wish to keep Africa within their sphere of influence and domination. It is precisely the capitalist states that are exploiting our continent, building war bases, backing the worst enemies of the African peoples--the racist regimes.

The head of the federal military government of Nigeria, Olusegun Obasanjo, devoted most of his speech to questions of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign African states. The meetings in Europe and the United States, at which the destinies of Africa are decided, arouse too many associations with the colonial past, he said. This is why the countries of the continent reject resolutely both the manoeuvres of neocolonialism and any plans of "collective security" for Africa.

The countries of socialism, Olusegun Obasanjo said, were the only source of effective aid to Africa in its struggle for freedom and independence.

Touching on the situation in Zimbabwe, he reaffirmed the support given by the African states to the Patriotic Front which is waging an armed struggle against the unlawful Ian Smith regime.

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister

LD201621Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Khartoum, 16 July, TASS--The Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist community countries, in the front line of the struggle against colonialism, have always given all-round support to the African peoples. This support includes not only military assistance but also various spheres of the economy, health care, agriculture and technical cooperation. The peoples of Algeria, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and all the countries of the continent which have gained independence in the difficult struggle against imperialism know this through their own experience, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis stated here.

The minister stressed that the peoples of Africa are well aware of who supports their just struggle against colonialism and racism and who is an ally of their enemies and gives assistance to the racist regime of Pretoria in creating a nuclear potential.

Imperialist states, he said, using the mass information media in a propaganda campaign against the countries of socialism, try to completely distort the meaning of their assistance. A distinction must be made between that selfless assistance and the actions of those who enslaved Africa for centuries and are now trying to subject it to colonization again.

Kenya's Vice President

LD202320Y Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 20, TASS--The vice-president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, called for measures to increase the efficiency of the organisation of African Unity and strictly observe the principles of its charter.

The failure of some OAU member-countries to adhere to the organisation's charter, he said, tends to weaken it and reduces to nil the achievements in the continent's socio-economic development.

Touching on the idea of united armed formations of African countries, the Kenyan vice-president pointed out that they should be created only under the OAU aegis and can be used only for the complete liberation of the continent. In any other capacity, he stressed, they will serve to interfere in the Africans' internal affairs and divide their ranks.

Daniel Arap Moi condemned the territorial claims of some OAU member-countries to neighbouring states. The striving of these countries to annex other territories by force of arms, he noted should be strongly condemned.

SWAPO'S President

ID202315Y Moscow TASS in English 2224 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 20, TASS--The Namibian people's struggle for independence entered a decisive period, stated here the president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, Sam Nujoma.

The embattled freedom fighters of Namibia, he stressed, are sure that the day is not far off when an end will be put to the country's illegal occupation by South African troops and liberty will triumph on Namibia's much suffering soil.

S. Nujoma expressed thanks to the OAU which once again reiterated its resolve to continue its political support and material aid to the Namibian people, struggling under SWAPO leadership.

The SWAPO president sternly condemned the South African occupation authorities for the bloody terror unleashed in the last six months in the country. He spoke of savage torture used by the racists against the freedom fighters, which exceed in brutality and cruelty the methods of the Nazis in fascist Germany.

He announced that a SWAPO delegation would shortly go to New York to attend the Security Council's session on Namibia and appealed to African countries for effective support towards adopting such resolutions in the Security Council that would guarantee Namibia's genuine independence.

WEST HELPS SOUTH AFRICA CREATE NUCLEAR PLANT

ID202242Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

["With the Blessings of the West"--TASS headline]

[Text] Lusaka, July 20, TASS--The racist authorities of the RSA are forging the plans to create their own nuclear weapons. The project for building the RSA's first uranium ore mine has been announced in Johannesburg. Specialists estimate that the cost of the project will come to about 230 million dollars. The development of a deposit of atomic materials in the RSA will enable the racists to develop their nuclear industry with the purpose of producing mass annihilation weapons.

A decisive role in creating a military-industrial complex in the RSA, capable of producing lethal weapons, was played by the American, British, French and West German monopolies. An atomic research centre has been built with Western assistance not far from Pretoria. Assisted by the biggest West German concerns, a uranium enrichment plant is under construction in the RSA, which occupies a key place in the racist government's nuclear plans. Representatives of the U.S. and the Pretoria regime recently held negotiations in strict secrecy on questions pertaining to intensifying cooperation in the nuclear field. The American side expressed readiness during the talks to supply enriched uranium for the RSA's nuclear installations. Close cooperation of the Western countries and the apartheid regime causes the wrathful protest of free Africa. A draft resolution submitted to the assembly of the heads of state and government of the member-countries of the Organisation of African Unity strongly condemns the Western countries' nuclear cooperation with the RSA's racist government, as seriously threatening the peace and security of African states.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

LD181919Y Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Major General Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, conveying congratulations and good wishes to him on the occasion of election to this post. In his reply telegram, Ziaur Rahman expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express confidence that relations between the two countries will further develop for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Bangladesh, in the interests of strengthening universal peace.

KOSYGIN SENDS CONDOLENCES ON NATURAL DISASTERS TO TARAKI

LD151452Y Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 15 July 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin has sent a message to the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Muhammad Taraki, expressing sincere sympathy over the natural calamity in a number of areas of Afghanistan that entailed major destructions and human losses, and conveyed profound condolences to the families of the victims.

AFGHAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORDERS DRAFTS FOR 5-YEAR PLAN

LD171736Y Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 17, TASS--A meeting of the Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here. It was presided by the general secretary of the party's Central Committee, N.M. Taraki. The meeting adopted the decision to rename the organization of Democratic Youth of Afghanistan into the People's Organisation of the Youth of Afghanistan and the Democratic Organisation of Women of Afghanistan into the People's Organization of Women of Afghanistan. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan also instructed all ministries to draw up drafts of a five-year plan by the end of September.

INDIAN PRESS EXAMINES PRC, U.S. DESIGNS ON INDOCHINA

LD210855Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent O. Kitsenko report: "A Dangerous Position"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 July--After breaking off practically all ties with Vietnam, the newspaper PATRIOT writes, Peking has now adopted an even more threatening position toward the SRV. The possibility has not been excluded, the newspaper writes, that a tacit agreement has been reached between Washington and Peking on Indochinese policy--a region that Z. Brzezinski quite obviously agreed to regard as being in the Chinese sphere of influence. According to his calculations, this will give the United States considerable leverage to exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that Peking wants dominion over all the countries of Indochina and that the United States supports this policy. The countries of the peninsula have entered a very difficult phase, when the peace they won so dearly is threatened by a perfidious enemy. Vietnam deserves the sympathy and support of peoples who treasure peace and freedom, the newspaper concludes.

GELASHVILI RECEIVES VFF DELEGATION 20 JULY

OW201345Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1200 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW

[Text] On 20 July, Comrade Gelashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the VFF led by Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

At the meeting, the SRV delegates expressed deep gratitude to Soviet leaders, first of all, to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and all the Soviet people for their fraternal solidarity and unswerving support for the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Attending the meeting were Titov, Soviet cosmonaut and chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society Central Committee, and Comrade Ta Huu Canh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRV in the USSR.

VFF Official on PRC

OW201339Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Interview by unidentified Moscow Radio correspondent in Hanoi with Do Xuan Sang, member of the VFF Central Committee, date not given--announcer-read]

[Text] The Vietnamese people are indignant at China's unilateral termination of its aid and recall of its experts. Peking's assertions about Hoa people in Vietnam being ostracized are utterly false and slanderous. The Vietnamese people's administration absolutely does not discriminate against any ethnic nationality in Vietnam and in no way ostracizes the Hoa people.

Even though there is not a single victimized resident in Vietnam, the Vietnamese side has still shown its good will by agreeing to allow Chinese ships to dock at Vietnamese ports. However, the Chinese authorities are still obstinately procrastinating in evacuating Chinese residents, thus prolonging the talks and causing increasing difficulties. They do not want to receive Chinese residents who took refuge in Vietnam from Kampuchea. This clearly shows that the Chinese authorities have (?fabricated) the so-called ostracism of Chinese residents in Vietnam. This act is incompatible with the friendship between Vietnam and China.

The Chinese authorities want to disrupt the healing of the war wounds and hinder socialist construction in Vietnam. The termination of aid and recall of experts are indications of their hostile policy toward Vietnam and their strategy aimed at worsening their relations with Vietnam.

The Chinese authorities instigated the Kampuchean rulers to perpetrate war acts against Vietnam. They closed a number of Vietnamese consulates in Chinese cities. They launched a huge anti-Vietnam campaign. Recently, Chinese military planes intruded into the SRV's airspace.

Naturally, all of this only further complicates the situation and caused more difficulties. However, relying on their own strength as well as the assistance and support of other countries, the Vietnamese people are continuing to march steadily forward.

JAPANESE PUBLIC CONCERNED BY JAPAN-PRC TREATY, PRC ACTIONS

LD201524Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 20 July 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 20, TASS--Peking's hegemonistic actions first in respect of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and then Albania have made many Japanese politicians take a new view of Peking's attitude to Japanese-Chinese relations and to appraise critically the Japanese Government's approach to the conclusion of the so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" with Peking. As is admitted by the Japanese press, this approach has been characterized lately by a readiness to agree to Peking's ultimatum-like demands for signing a treaty spearheaded against Japan's closest neighbor, the Soviet Union. All this is described by the press as a tendency dangerous to the national interests of Japan.

If until recently Peking's anti-Vietnamese actions were regarded here as "revenge" on Vietnam for its refusal to follow in the wake of Chinese foreign policy, Peking's similar conduct in respect of other states has been assessed more realistically in recent weeks. In this conduct the Japanese see with increasing clarity a manifestation of great-power nationalism, undisguised hegemonism and a reflection of Peking's expansionist designs. Now that the talks on the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty are not yet over and many questions concerning its contents are still obscure, sober-minded people in Japan see in Peking's gross pressure and arrogance, displayed toward Japan already now, the seed of future difficulties that may arise in Japan's relations with other states when this treaty is signed and when the Peking leaders gain real leverage to influence Japan's foreign and home policies.

It is not fortuitous that M. Ogawa, a prominent Japanese news analyst who is strongly against Japan being subordinated to Peking's anti-Soviet strategy, writes in the JAPAN TIMES that the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty on Peking's terms will be tantamount to refusal by Japan to maintain friendly relations with all countries. He stresses that the peace treaty with China is not worth the risk of complicating Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. He says it is not yet known what price Japan will have to pay for the questionable "privilege" of taking Peking's side in China's dispute with the Soviet Union.

Sonoda Interview

LD202040Y Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 21, TASS--China is now speaking about Soviet hegemony only because Russia is strong and China is weak. However, when China becomes strong, will it not do things dictated by a striving for hegemony against those weaker than itself? This is the main question I will be discussing with the Chinese, stated the foreign minister of Japan, S. Sonoda, in an interview for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Looking at the position taken by China in regard to the Kampuchea-Vietnamese conflict, I cannot but ask the Chinese what their true intentions are, he said. Touching on the Chinese demand for including a clause on "joint action against hegemony" into the draft Japanese-Chinese treaty now being discussed, and which, the Peking leaders assure, is not directed against the Soviet Union, nor against Vietnam, S. Sonoda said: Before speaking of the striving to hegemony on the part of others, one ought, first of all, to address that question to oneself. As to the Soviet Union, the Japanese minister stressed, to call that country hegemonistic in advance and undertake hostile actions against it in collaboration with China--this is a path that must be avoided categorically.

Peking, S. Sonoda went on, proceeds from the premise that war is inevitable and will some day break out. Yet we in Japan believe that everything possible must be done to avert war. Japan will begin a discussion on the formulations of the treaty with China only when all the questions connected with it are decided and it will see that it will really serve the cause of peace and stability in Asia.

In conclusion, the Japanese minister said that during his talk in Tokyo with U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, following his visit to Peking last May, he told the latter that to try to derive diplomatic advantages from China's conflict with the Soviet Union is an adventure that is fraught with tremendous risk.

Bandura Commentary

LD201351Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Japan Faced with a Choice"]

[Text] Tokyo--A very acute debate has been going on in Japan for more than a year over the question of Japan's response to the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship" treaty. This debate, which has assumed a nationwide scale, is not only not dying down but is constantly gaining in intensity. But its results are already plain: Taking into account the development of the international situation in the Far East and in Southeast Asia, an ever increasing number of Japanese is arriving at the conviction that it is necessary to adopt the most cautious approach to the planned treaty.

Take Japan's ruling party, for example. According to a recent ASAHI poll, of the 378 LDP Diet members, only 118 (chiefly members of the faction of former premiers K. Tanaka and T. Miki and LDP General Secretary M. Ohira) favored the treaty's conclusion, while 34 percent--158 members chiefly from the factions of the LDP chairman and prime minister, T. Fukuda--opposed it.

I will remind you that this information was obtained only a few days before Chinese ships encroached upon the coastal waters of Senkaku Islands. A poll conducted by the Scientific Research Institute of the NHK State Radio and Television Corporation indicates how the Chinese side's hegemonist actions affected Japanese public opinion. The results of the poll, which were not intended for publication, filtered into the press accidentally. They are all the more convincing: 80 percent advocated a cautious approach to the Japanese-Chinese treaty.

This figure speaks for itself: The overwhelming majority of Japanese view Peking's attempts to pressure Japan to sign the treaty either negatively or--at least--with great suspicion.

Such a reaction is only natural. An ever-increasing number of Japanese is beginning to understand the essence of Peking's designs, which is seeking by any means to drag Japan onto the path of hostility toward the Soviet Union. "China's new Constitution openly proclaims the creation of a united international anti-Soviet front," member of parliament T. Tamasawa said. "And concluding the Japanese-Chinese treaty means accepting China's strategy." T. Kimura, one of the LDP leaders and a former foreign minister, comments: "China demands at all costs the inclusion of an article on opposition to hegemony in the treaty. If Japan consents to this, it will thereby accept China's basic position, which regards the USSR as an enemy."

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I could continue citing statements of this sort. They are all characterized by concern for the fate of Soviet-Japanese relations and concern for the future of Japan's national interests itself, which China is seeking to undermine.

At one time during the debate over the Japanese-Chinese treaty, illusions regarding the possibility of "diluting" the anti-Soviet thrust of the article "on opposition to hegemony" with a compromise formula were beginning to emerge in certain Japanese circles. These illusions were doomed to failure from the very moment of their conception. Peking was not slow to dispel them.

T. Noda, general secretary of the Japanese-Chinese Association and an LDP Diet member, recently returned from a trip to China. The leaders of the Chinese-Japanese Friendship Society, who met with him in Peking, clearly informed him that there cannot be a provision in the treaty that states that the article "on opposition to hegemony" is not directed against a third country (that is, against the USSR). While in Peking, C. Kuno, another LDP member, reported that workers of the PRC Foreign Ministry and leaders of the Chinese-Japanese Friendship Society, who wished to remain anonymous, told him that Peking does not intend to contemplate any compromise of the article "on opposition to hegemony."

In this way, the Chinese leaders reaffirm that their only interest in the "peace and friendship" treaty with Japan rests upon the anti-Soviet thrust of this document. Thus, another bandage falls from the eyes of those who have been sincerely mistaken regarding Peking's true intentions. Add to this China's piratical actions off the Senkaku Islands and its claims to the continental shelf in the East China and South China seas. Remember the howls continuously issuing from Peking about the inevitability of the "last" [posledniy] world war and the preparations for it, remember the aggressive actions of the Chinese leadership toward people's Vietnam--and you will easily understand why a large part of those polled replied that they favor "a cautious approach" to the treaty negotiations with China.

However, it should be emphasized at the same time that small but quite influential Japanese forces openly ignore both public opinion and the national interests of their country. The existence of these forces is proved by Tokyo's agreement to resume talks on the Japanese-Chinese treaty. A recent agreement schedules the second round of discussions, which essentially concern the choice of a specific policy toward the USSR, for 21 July in Peking. The Peking leadership's shameless anti-Sovietism, reinforced by Tokyo's tractability, clearly indicates the direction and outcome that Peking hopes to achieve in these talks.

The activation of militant anti-Soviets in Japan is especially significant in connection with the development of events surrounding the resumption of the talks. Their composition is heterogeneous, but they pursue one and the same aim: to make Japan subject the Soviet Union to military and political blackmail, using the "Peking card."

This card was brandished on 3 July by a revanchist group called the "all-Japan congress" to wrest the Kurile Islands from the USSR, territory of the USSR. The organizers of this provocative sabbat, who assembled in Tokyo's Kudan Keikan Hall, included the following well known champions of Maoist policy: Sasaki, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Central Executive Committee; Okazaki and Utsunomiya, businessmen with pan-Asian connections; and Furui and Tagawa, LDP Diet members.

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The "Peking card" is also starting to be played actively by the Japanese military, a representative of which--Hironishi, chief of the Defense Department of the National Defense Agency--recently declared in the little pro-Peking journal TA KUNG PAO, which is published in Hong Kong: "All countries of the world must unite with one another to oppose the military threat from the USSR." The same marked card is being drawn from the pack of anti-Sovietism by LDP Diet members of Nagata ("To counteract the Soviet threat Japan must unite with the United States and China") and Natsume ("It is necessary to establish good relations with China as our ally as soon as possible. An effort must be made to pave the Peking-Tokyo-Washington highway")...

Speaking in Minsk 25 June, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warned the lovers of gambling in the United States: "Attempts have recently been made in the United States--and at a high level and in a rather cynical form--to play the 'Chinese card' against the USSR. A shortsighted and dangerous policy! Its architects may bitterly regret it."

This warning may well be extended also to those Japanese who gamble on the "Chinese card."

Fears are growing among broad sections of the Japanese public concerning the planned alliance. Exposing the essence of hostile maneuvers toward the USSR, Japanese commentator T. Sakanaka maintains: "China firmly insists on the principle of 'opposition and hegemony' proceeding merely from considerations of strategy with regard to the USSR."

Reflecting the attitude of sober-minded circles toward the intentions of Washington and Peking, ASAHI emphasizes: "Japan is not at all in a position to use the improvement of relations with China as a bargaining chip in relations with the Soviet Union. More to the point, it does not even have relations of confrontation with the USSR."

The ASAHI article on the understanding between Tokyo and Peking and the resumption of talks on 21 July concludes: "Japan's choice of its positions with regard to the 'opposition to hegemonism' article being imposed by Peking in fact signifies a historically important choice of its strategic aims in Asia and for this reason alone demands the greatest circumspection."

It is impossible to disagree with this. Japan's capitulation to the solicitations of the Chinese leadership and concessions to Washington's attempts to push Japan into this capitulation can have just one result--the country will be drawn into the orbit of China's adventurist policy toward its closest neighbor--the Soviet Union.

The USSR invariably acknowledges the interests of strengthening international security and the interests of other countries on the basis of reciprocity. The experience of Soviet-Japanese relations from their normalization in 1956 to the present confirms this readiness most clearly. But our country is prepared--and possesses sufficient potential--to safeguard the interests of the Soviet people against encroachments by anyone. This is also indicated by the experience of Soviet-Japanese relations since the Great October Socialist Revolution. The history of bilateral relations provides sufficient information to choose the course by which these relations should develop. One would like to think that those Japanese circles on which the future of neighborliness between the peoples of our countries depends will know how to take advantage of the lessons of history for the correct choice, particularly, since the overwhelming section of the Japanese public has, by all accounts, already made this choice.

JSP CONDUCTS ANTI-SOVIET RALLY, CONDONES PRC POLICY

LD211041Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian 14 Jul 78 pp 25-26 LD

[Correspondent St. Levchenko article: "Gentlemen Without Embarrassment"]

[Text] Tokyo, July--At the end of June I received two leaflets. Both contain an appeal to participate in the "all-Japanese rally for the return of the northern territories" to be held 3 July.

The anti-Soviet campaign incited by a section of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and certain government departments along with extreme rightwing organizations has continued for many months. That is why the title of the rally, printed in large letters, did not really surprise me. It has long been known that local anti-Sovietists are speculating on the "national feelings" of the average person by raising illegitimate territorial claims against the USSR.

However, after familiarizing myself with the "platform" of the organizers of the rally, as well as with the names of the members of the "preparatory committee," I realized it was an event that is unusual in many respects.

In the "request" to potential participants in the rally, the organizers appealed: It is necessary to intensify the struggle against "Soviet hegemonism"; "the USSR is trying to draw Japan into a military alliance" by proposing the creation of a collective security system in Asia; "the USSR is encroaching on Japan's independence; active participation is needed in the struggle against Soviet hegemonism that is being waged under the leadership of the PRC."

The theses contained in the "request" and the "platform" are pivotal in the anti-Soviet propaganda of the PRC leadership. PEOPLE'S DAILY repeats them continuously.

We may assume that the true authorship of the leaflets is established. But the question arises: Why is the 3 July rally called "all-Japanese"?

Let us examine the list of members of the preparatory committee for the rally. The chairman of the committee is K. Sasaki, a well-known Socialist Party figure who has maintained active ties with Peking for many years and does not conceal his openly anti-Soviet anticommunist convictions. A "rank-and-file" member of the committee is...Mr Shimodaira, deputy chairman of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee and chairman of the party's special committee for Japanese-Chinese relations. He is well known for his frequent trips to the PRC.

The committee also includes several members of the JSP Diet faction and the presidents of trade companies that are "friendly" to Peking. Not the least significant committee member is Hideo Den, former member of the JSP, who represented the "Japanese public" in Peking only last April, when more than 100 armed Chinese vessels encroached on the offshore waters of the Senkaku Islands. Also among the organizers of the committee is K. Furui, an LDP deputy and an active member of the "pro-China lobby" in the party.

In order to reach a final understanding of the essence of the "all-Japanese event", I met with Mr Komine, secretary of the preparatory committee. I asked him to explain the peculiar composition of the rally's leadership and why nearly all the organizers are overtly pro-chinese. It is fortuitous, Mr. Komine answered tersely. [paragraph continues]

I then showed the leaflets to Mr Komine, and asked: Do you not find that a considerable part of the text consists of wornout Chinese propaganda theses? After some thought, the secretary admitted: Yes, the leaflets are composed by people who maintain regular contact with the Chinese in Tokyo and Peking. He also admitted that the propagandist emphasis of the leaflets favors Peking rather than "representatives of the Japanese public." I then asked Mr Komine to name the initiators of the anti-Soviet rally who could be considered direct representatives of the people--workers, fishermen and peasants. There were no such names on the list. Mr Komine's finger wandered over the list for a long time and stopped by one name, and he said that this very elderly person was born on Kunashira Island and, according to the intentions of the rally's organizers, would share reminiscences of his childhood.

I did not ask Mr Komine why the text of the "platform" says nothing about the reactionary essence of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty," to which broad circles of the Japanese public are opposed. The response was clear: Peking openly declares its support for NATO and advocates expanding the U.S. presence in Africa.

Thus the nature of the rally, the political aspect of its organizers and the authorship of the leaflets are clear. Undoubtedly the JSP leadership also has this information at its disposal. The JSP headquarters is also aware that late last month Mr Tatebayash, chief of one of the party headquarters' main offices, visited Hokkaido in order to take part in another anti-Soviet event in Nemuro and to ostentatiously "observe" Soviet islands through binoculars.

This active participation by high-ranking JSP representatives in actions hostile to the Soviet Union obviously means that some people are trying to revise the party line and form a bloc with reactionary political forces whose interests are in complete accordance with Peking's political policy. These figures are by no means embarrassed by the fact that the Chinese leadership is openly and flagrantly interfering in Japan's internal affairs by trying to draw it into the orbit of its own anti-Soviet strategy.

Finally, I would like to know the reaction of Mr Shimodaira, deputy chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, to the fact that the main slogans of the anti-Soviet rally, from which he wisely refrained from participating at the last moment, are supported, particularly, by the fascist "Patriotic Party of Great Japan." Does that not embarrass anyone either?

A section of the JSP leadership apparently believes that a virtual alliance with Peking and with rightwing reactionary forces will help to resolve certain current tasks, and will help certain figures to correct their deficiency in political capital. But transient, expedient calculations are a shaky base for a long-term and responsible policy. You cannot win prestige among the party masses by such methods.

MASHEROV LEADS DELEGATION TO CUBA FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD210902Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet party-government delegation led by Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, left Moscow today for Havana, at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The delegation will attend the celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the day of national uprising.

The delegation is comprised of Guzhenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of the merchant marine, and Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Among the sendoff party was Julio Puerta Quiroga, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR BURELLI RIVAS LEAVES MOSCOW

LD191349Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Regulo Burelli Rivas, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR, has left Moscow.

LITHUANIAN PAPER TRACES 'CRIMINAL' HISTORY OF PYATKUS

LD211345Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Jul 78 pp 2-3 LD

[B. Baltrunas report: "Along a Path of Lies and Crimes"]

[Text] The criminal case of Viktoras Pyatkus was tried recently in the Lithuanian Supreme Court. He is a man, as it turned out, distinguished by a very wide range of "activities"--from open debauchery to claims of being the great leader and sole member of some "main committee," from being an advocate of bigoted morality to an embezzler of public property.

Even in his youth he took a crooked path. In 1948, in the difficult postwar period when Soviet Lithuania, which had been ravaged by occupiers, needed industrious hands, ardent hearts and youthful enthusiasm and when thousands of his peers were clearing away ruins, building plants and roads, plowing the land and studying at the same time, Viktoras Pyatkus got down to things of quite a different nature. Incitement against the Soviet power and ardent nationalist activity became his occupation at that time. Alas, employers were to be found. Armed nationalist gangs carried out ideological work through such people in the depths of the forest, they hastily concocted "appeals" and "memorandums." And this poison was spread by Pyatkus and people like him.

As to be expected, retribution was not long in coming. The working people, including the intelligentsia, were able to distinguish true ideological values from nationalist trash. As a young man who perhaps did not fully realize the consequences of his pernicious activities, Pyatkus received comparatively light punishment.

But even on returning from places of confinement Pyatkus once again continued his harmful, illegal work. Young people attracted his attention. It is easier to mislead an immature mind, Pyatkus thought and tried to foist onto a schoolchild or student anti-Soviet leaflets collected in garrets and in caches of former "hawks" and books of nationalist substance. But our Soviet youth was not how Pyatkus wished to see it. It exposed the slanderer. Of course, he had to appear before the law.

...V. Pyatkus was once again in liberty. You might think that the 15-year-old man would ponder and evaluate his actions soberly. And indeed Pyatkus settled down for a while.

He was entrusted with work in the Lithuanian people's art society. Here he was in charge of finance. Some 3 years later a TIESA correspondent described this period of his activities in a feuilleton entitled "Who Has Crustless Bread." Financial scheming followed one after another. Swindlers under Pyatkus' protection stole directly from the society's cash office. Pyatkus himself was not dozing either. He misappropriated large sums every month. Pyatkus was dismissed from this position and expelled from the society for violations of financial discipline and negligence at work. As we see, his career in the art sphere ended very deplorably.

Then the criminal and swidler suddenly conceived a desire to be closer to god and promptly threw himself toward the altar. Pyatkus was now sexton of the Saint Mikaloyus Catholic Church in Vilnyus. But it certainly was not repentance that took him there. The church, as it turned out, was just a screen for him, behind which he could enjoy life.

Pyatkus recruited schoolchildren to participate in church services. But once again this was just a cover for him. [paragraph continues]

The sexton selected for the company adolescents whose concept of life was still childishly native; particularly idlers who loafed about the streets after lessons. They were all frequent guests in Pyatkus' home. However, they met not to discuss books that they had read or plays or movies that they had seen. Almost every gathering was accompanied by drunken revelry. Pyatkus favorite notes were frequently heard among the routine toasts. Nationalism was extolled, aspersions were cast on the Soviet system and anti-Soviet booklets left over from old times were palmed off on intoxicated youths. Pyatkus knew that involving minors in drunkenness was punishable by law. He knew it, but what to him was a law which he had repeatedly transgressed with ease?

The sexton, together with his underage underlings, often appeared in cafes and restaurants. Here he payed large bills for brandy and wine, which flowed freely on any occasion. He often gave the tipsy youngsters a 5-ruble note each for taxis, sweets or a drink the next morning.

The question arises: Where did Pyatkus get the money? The answer, as it became clear afterwards, is very simple: He stole some of the offerings and donations given by parishioners.

We will not quote the names of these young people here, since many of them, realizing what kind of a man Pyatkus was, broke with him completely. Finally parents and teachers drove the debaucher of young people away from their children.

But this unseemly activity by Pyatkus lasted several years. Another charge was made against Pyatkus at his trial: debauchery in perverted forms. The charge was confirmed. During the court examination the plaintiff, A. Dziska, director of a Vilnius secondary school, and the witnesses, those same youths and their parents, tore the hypocrite's mask from the inveterate profligate and showed his true face.

Here are extracts from some of the witnesses' testimonies: "We drank in the Bochyu Cafe and the Gintaras restaurant and Amatininku Uzheyga. I was ill from brandy." The father of one youth states: "My son often came back from being with Pyatkus drunk, and did badly in his studies." "In Dubingyay Pyatkus and I drank two bottles of brandy. Pyatkus tried to carry out a sexual act with me." There are many such testimonies, which we will not quote here due to moral considerations.

For that reason it is understandable that certain sittings of the court took place behind closed doors in accordance with the Lithuanian procedural code. This is permitted in order to avoid publicity on evidence about intimate aspects of the lives of persons taking part in the case.

After this, how fantastic sounds the description of Pyatkus in the reactionary EMIGREERAG TEVISKES ZIBURIAI (FIRES OF THE FATHERLAND), published in Canada. "Viktoras Pyatkus is a great expert on the state, cultural and religious history of Lithuania. Discussing on these subjects with him is a real pleasure. That is why he is a particular favorite among senior pupils, who have great respect for Pyatkus, because they can learn from him what they cannot find in books or textbooks...."

But this bombastic description appeared when Pyatkus had again returned to the practices for which he had already been tried twice. At the same time he was still pretending to be a holy man. It was only 2 years later, when parents were protecting their underage children from the homosexual seducer, that churchgoers realized that Pyatkus could damage their reputation among believers. However, for some time Pyatkus continued to enjoy the friendship of certain servants of the cult, among whom he was still "at home."

"I felt the shadow of this person for some years," D. Baltrunene, a teacher at the A. Venuolis Secondary School, relates. "At that time I was a class leader and was very fond of my boys--children in the 9th and 10th grades. At first I felt instinctively, and later became convinced, that some of them, to put it mildly, were taking the wrong path--lessons not learned, no desire to associate with the class, wanting to stand out from classmates, disobedience. I talked with them and their parents many times. It became clear that there was some 'mentor.' This was V. Pyatkus. I asked to be introduced to him. Pyatkus avoided acquaintanceship with teachers and parents, hiding like a bat."

"I was horrified when I learned later what Pyatkus was doing with the pupils or, I might say, the children. How vile, how base, how animal!"

Having had enough of "working" in the church sphere, Pyatkus changed direction once again. Finding several similar "misunderstood" intellectuals who had been convicted for nationalist and anti-Soviet activity in the past and had also lost their sense of reality, Pyatkus set about organizing a "group." On behalf of his confederates, although often without their knowledge, he compiled anti-Soviet documents, wrote flagrant pasquinades about Soviet Lithuania and tried to send them abroad. He put his name at the top, of course.

One of Pyatkus' accomplices, K. Garutskas, dean of the Roman Catholic Church in Tseykinyay (Ignalinskiy Rayon), later told investigators: "I didn't sign any of the documents presented to me; Pyatkus did not ask me to. I did not check the facts contained in these documents. Moreover, some of the documents were handwritten and I assumed that a final version would be submitted for my perusal. There was no discussion between Pyatkus and myself as to whether my name should appear on these documents.... I authorized nobody to put my name to documents containing this kind of material...."

The company of several people who had lost contact with reality very quickly dissolved. One of them managed to see through Pyatkus' hypocrisy; another realized that the activity was criminal; a third was frankly frightened by the "leader's" attacks and overt incitement that would be punishable under any country's laws. They realized the infamous nature of Pyatkus' "instructions" openly calling for a struggle against Soviet power and against the country's constitutional foundations. He recommended that people not watch television, not read papers, not go to school and so forth.

This is what the paper TEVISKES ZIBURIAI praised him for. This is why his name was mentioned from time to time in foreign radio broadcasts.

Then Pyatkus embarked on an adventure. He went outside the republic. Finding several other renegades, he continued his criminal activity. The scoundrel concocted memorandums to the governments of Israel, Britain and the FRG, containing demands that ideological subversion against the Soviet republics be stepped up.

Pyatkus tried to establish contact with the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania.

There is no need to explain what this committee is. From the day it was set up at the end of 1943 it supported the Hitlerites and harmed the rapidly growing resistance movement. Following the rout of Hitlerite Germany the self-styled committee established contact with foreign intelligence services and helped them recruit spies and send them to Soviet Lithuania.

During the trial it was ascertained that Pyatkus was not merely an experienced criminal [ugolovnik] but also an inveterate offender [prestupnik] whose entire life had been steeped in the poison of nationalism. In order to achieve his criminal ends he invariably used lies, trickery and falsification of facts, resorting moreover to the adventurism that is characteristic of all criminals. Pyatkus' anti-Soviet activity and moral perversion are complementary.

Because they are not particular, or rather because they have no choice, the Lithuanian bourgeois nationalists abroad incited by secret services, find accomplices of this kind. They are not loath to call libertines, criminals and terrorists fighters for human rights. This was confirmed by the recent trial of B. Gayauskas (see the article in TIESA of 16 April this year entitled "Unmasked"). Their motto is an old one: The end justifies the means. And the end--the restoration of the bourgeois system--is clear.

Having examined the case of V. Pyatkus, the testimonies of witnesses and the documents pertaining to the case, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet collegium for Criminal Affairs pronounced him a particularly dangerous recidivist and sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment and 5 years exile. The sentence was announced at an open court session. Those present in the courtroom greeted it with approval.

SOCIALIST STATES SEND CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF KULAKOV

LD201328Y Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--Telegrams of condolences in connection with the passing of Fedor Kulakov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been addressed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, and to the Central Committee of the CPSU, by the fraternal communist and worker's parties of several states.

Edward Giersek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, notes that Fedor Kulakov "is well-known as a prominent functionary of the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union and loyal son of the great Soviet people, as an active leader of the international communist and workers' movement, whose entire life was permeated by ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We also highly value his active contribution to the cause of strengthening fraternal Polish-Soviet relations."

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic are grieved by the passing of their good friend and internationalist, who had made a substantial contribution to the development of fraternal relations between our parties and countries," it is pointed out that in the telegramme received from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

"The passing of Kulakov is a great bereavement also for the Bulgarian communists, for the Bulgarian people. We have lost a brother-in-arms, a loyal comrade and friend, fiery internationalist, zealous champion of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship," writes Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

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Condolences were received also from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Telegrams and letters of profound condolence are being received by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR from party and state organizations of the Soviet Union.

Fedor Kulakov was buried yesterday on Red Square in the Kremlin Wall.

RUMORS ABOUT MOSCOW JEWISH LEADER'S RESIGNATION DENIED

LD201405Y Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--Solomon Kleinman, who had served for several years as chairman of the Moscow Jewish Religious Community, has resigned. This fact drew the attention of representatives of several Western news services. It is reported in some of their dispatches from Moscow that Solomon Kleinman's resignation was "probably" linked with the trial of Shcharanskiy or "possibly" with the demonstration staged on July 10th by the "Jewish Defence League," at the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem.

A TASS correspondent was told by Yakov Mikenberg, now acting chairman of the community, who was previously its vice-chairman, that "I am compelled to disappoint the Western pressmen. Changes in the leadership of the Moscow Jewish Religious Community have nothing to do with the above-said events. Solomon Kleinman resigned from the post of chairman voluntarily and remains cantor of the Moscow Choral Synagogue."

Yakov Mikenberg said that the 70-year-old Solomon Kleinman applied to the community's board for resignation at the end of last year, because he found it difficult to combine the duties of chairman with those of cantor. On July 7th Solomon Kleinman renewed his application. A plenary meeting of the community's board considered the document on July 10th and satisfied his request.

The decision passed by our board, Yakov Mikenberg continued, marks the services rendered by Solomon Kleinman, particularly in establishing friendly relations with foreign Jewish religious communities, which helped to explain the Soviet Union's stand on questions of struggle for peace and international friendship. Furthermore, the board expressed gratitude to Solomon Kleinman and elected him honorary chairman with a personal place in the ambo. I am very sorry, Mikenberg added, that Western pressmen, using information from unscrupulous sources, allow themselves to cast aspersions on one of the oldest members of the Moscow Jewish Religious Community and even on the community as a whole.

MASHEROV DELIVERS SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN CP PLENUM

LD201557 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 July 1978 publishes on pages 1-5 the 23,000-word apparent text of the report delivered by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at the 12 July 12th plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee in Minsk. The report was "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations in Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Instructions Given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, During his Visit to Minsk."

The report deals with the republic's achievements, problems and future prospects and tasks in various spheres of agriculture and industry. In industry, the report notes the need to improve labor productivity and strengthen discipline in order to reduce the number of enterprises failing to meet targets, in view of the criticisms made by Brezhnev. In agriculture, Masherov sums up the progress made in recent years as a result of the CPSU's agrarian policy and looks forward to new successes. The main aspects discussed are: increasing intensification and obtaining the maximum return from all resources invested in agriculture--this is the "task of tasks"; raising the efficiency and equality of all sectors of agriculture; obtaining the maximum yield per hectare through the use of fertilizers, land improvement, and high quality varieties of crops; adopting intensive methods in the cultivation of grain, potatoes and fodder crops; improving the harvesting and storage of fodder crops; raising the efficiency of stockraising, improving milk yields and meat production; and insuring the best use of machinery. Examples of results obtained are given by various rayons in relation to different aspects of agricultural work. A further section deals with economic measures on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the development of interfarm cooperation and specialization. Another concerns construction in rural areas--of housing and consumer services projects as well as agricultural enterprises. The report notes the need to improve organizational and ideological work, raise the level of party leadership in agriculture and other aspects of rural life, publicize the instructions in L.I. Brezhnev's report and spread socialist competition. Masherov concludes by stating that the people of Belorussia will do everything possible to fulfill the tasks set by the July plenum and to fulfill the plans and pledges of the third year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The text of the Masherov report will appear in a future issue of the JPRS publication "Translations of USSR Political and Sociological Affairs."

BRIEFS

NEW SETTLEMENTS--By a decision of the Amurskaya Oblispolkom the names of three new settlements along the BAM railway in Tynoinnskiy Rayon have been registered and settlement soviets are being established. The settlements are (Biryuzitovyy), (Zhigatun), and (Kultuk). [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW]

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE--A conference of the Magadanskaya Oblast party and Soviet aktiv, and workers of law enforcement organs devoted to intensifying the struggle against crime and violation of the law was held today at the Magadanskaya Obkom. In his report Kravtsov, procurator of the RSFSR, analyzed the shortcomings in the work of law enforcement organs of Siberia and the Far East. Shaydurov, obkom first secretary; Chistyakov, oblispolkom chairman; member of the obkom bureau and oblispolkom, Tynel, chairman of the Chukotka National Okrug Executive Committee; and Academician Shilo, chairman of the Far East Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, participated in the conference. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW]

PARTY EDUCATION CONFERENCE--A conference of heads of courses for raising the qualification of party and soviet workers of the CPSU kraykoms and obkoms of the Far East has ended in Vladivostok. The participants familiarized themselves with the experience of courses conducted by the Primorskiy Kraykom and with the work of the Educational Methods Council of the Institute for Raising the Qualification of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee. A report on the work of the council and on tasks of local courses in the Far East Region in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions was made by (Bandurov), chief of interoblast courses at the Khabarovsk Higher Party School. The participants also met with Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, CPSU Central Committee member and Primorskiy Kraykom first secretary. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 26 Jun 78 OW]

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CSA: 12 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN, LEGUME CROPS CUT

LD201455Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] According to information from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and leguminous crops have been cut on 12 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Over 50 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Mass harvesting is being carried out by the farms of south Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya, Northern Caucasus, the lower Volga valley and the south of the Ukraine.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 20 July adds: "The country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have started laying in silage. To supplement fodder stocks the farms are introducing additional reserves. After the harvesting of grain and other crops many fields are being sown again. Such sowing throughout the country already occupy an area of over 2 million hectares. These additional haymaking sowings are mostly in the Ukraine, the RSFSR and Belorussia."]

CSA REPORTS ON HAY PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

LD201758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russia 1530 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has today issued a report on hay-cutting progress in the country. More than 21 million tons of hay have been procured. Farms have caught up on arrears brought about by the late spring and rainy weather. The most hay has been laid in Kazakhstan. The cured hay procurement plan has been considerably overfulfilled by farms in Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. Work connected with the laying in of fodder has been well organized in many oblasts of Siberia and the Volga valley. However, certain oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, such as Kostromskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Ivanovskaya, need to increase the rate of haycutting work.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 19-20 JULY

LD210703 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russia at 0001 GMT on 19 July reports that harvesting in Turkmenia is completed. In many rayons the yield has been 25 quintals per hectare of wheat and barley.

At 1445 GMT on 19 July the radio reports that land cultivators in Krasnodarskiy Kray have delivered 1 million tons of grain crops to the state. For the most part, strong and valuable winter wheat has been produced. In the Don valley, land cultivators have delivered 1 million tons of grain to the state. Valuable wheats amount to about 50 percent of the total.

At 1100 GMT on 20 July Yevgeniy Chistyakov reports from Volgograd that the majority of farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast are carrying out harvest work and that harvesting is imminent in the northernmost rayons. Gennadiy Klimov reports from Orenburgskaya Oblast that field work is in progress in the south and that first reports of the yield of grain crops are good. Viktor Glykhovtsev reports from Alma-Ata that farmers in Chimkentaskaya, Dzhabulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts have grown an "unprecedented" grain harvest for these parts. Dozens of farms in these oblasts are selling two and sometimes three times more grain than pledged. Haymaking is also in full swing. Tselinogradskaya Oblast has already overfulfilled the annual plan for hay procurement. Chimkentaskaya Oblast has fulfilled the annual plan for fodder procurement, but the haymakers of Semipalatinskaya, Uralskaya, Guryevskaya and Mangyshlaskaya oblasts are working below their abilities.

IZVESTIYA INDICATES AREAS OF CONCERN FOR HARVEST WORKERS

LD210951Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Gather the Harvest Quickly and Without Losses"]

[Excerpts] The work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the discussion of its decisions have coincided with the preparations for and development of the harvesting in the country. The harvest promises to be good in all the main zones. Grain crops have turned out well, succulent grasses have come up abundantly in meadows and pastures and the condition of vegetable plantations and orchards is gratifying. Farmers have every chance to not only fulfill but also to exceed the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan, and to create by shock labor reliable groundwork for the successful completion of the 5-year plan as a whole. This is now the most important task for the millions upon millions of working people on the grain-harvesting conveyor belt, for the participants in the "green harvest" in the meadows and for those who gather the fruits of the vegetable plantations.

Yes, grain is our greatest wealth. And this harvest will require great exertion and a zealous attitude toward every ear. It is essential to be prepared to work under any weather conditions and to be able to harvest tracts that have lodged or been tangled by wind and torrential rain as well as to transport, clean and dry grain quickly in order to procure as much high-quality grain as possible.

The best way of achieving this aim is to work in large harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments and to use the Ipatovskiy Rayon method, whereby all operations are fulfilled quickly and without a break and there is an opportunity for extensive maneuvering of equipment both within farms and within a rayon, oblast or kray.

However, by the start of harvesting there were hundreds of reapers, combines and grain cleaners that had not been repaired in such oblasts as Vinnitskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Sumskaya, Khersonskaya and certain others.

Similar shortcomings are occurring in a number of RSFSR and Belorussian oblasts. These omissions must be overcome literally in a matter of days to insure the maximum yield from all units without exception and to use not only the daytime but also the night hours during the grain harvest.

People in many oblasts and krays have already learned how to procure strong, durum and valuable wheats. But the situation is worse with respect to the quality of fodder. Last year, as is known, many places also produced a good harvest of natural and sown grasses and fodder root crops, and there was sufficient straw. However, people in some places devoted most of their attention to "bulk," forgetting about the quality of fodder, and as a result they failed to secure the expected rise in the productivity of livestock-raising farms. A serious blunder, this must not be repeated this year.

However many jobs July brings together, the "green harvest" must be performed with the same energy as the grain harvest--it is necessary to reap in enlarged mechanized formations, in two shifts, to load units to the limit in preparing grass meal and granules and to insure that every batch of fodder is of high quality. Only in this way will we be able to achieve high milk yields and weight increases and to improve the cities' supply of livestock products.

Under the leadership of party, soviet and agricultural organs rural workers are making a great effort to prevent losses of the products of fields, livestock-raising farms, plantations and orchards. Especially large amounts of work must be done to insure that enough fruit and vegetables of good quality reach the store counters.

The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum pointed out that it is possible to resolve most successfully the task of supplying potatoes and vegetables on the basis of new organizational forms--financially autonomous associations embracing specialized farms for the production of these products, and storage and processing enterprises.

IZVESTIYA receives many letters in which farm leaders suggest bringing vegetable storage and primary processing closer to where they are produced. Kolkhoz and interfarm warehouses, pickling and drying centers, juice processing lines and canning shops are already being set up in many rayons. This is one more way of insuring that everything grown is delivered to the consumer without loss and in good condition.

The party's strategic slogan--Struggle for Efficiency and Quality--is becoming the combat slogan of all agricultural workers and all workers in related sectors.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS EARLY JULY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT

LD201551Y Moscow SELKSAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Report by agrometeorologist S. Pluchik: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory the weather remained warm with torrential rain in the first 10-day period of July. The average temperature for the period was 16-20 degrees in most parts.

Winter wheat is fully ripe in the extreme south of the Ukraine, in Krasnodarskiy Kray and in northeast Stavropolskiy Kray. It has reached the waxy ripeness stage in the southern half of the Ukraine, most parts of Moldavia and the lower Volga area. Spring barley is fully ripe in the southern Ukraine and southern Moldavia, in east Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kalmytskaya ASSR and in Astrakhanskaya Oblast. The northern boundary of waxy ripeness runs through Kishinev, Kirovograd, Zaporozhye, Rostov-Na-Donu and Volgograd.

In most parts of the North Caucasus ASSRs, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, the Crimea, parts of Odesslaya, Khresonakaya, Zaporozhakaya and Voroshilovskaya oblasts and in southern Rostovskaya Oblast, corn sown before 25 April has developed 15-17 leaves and in some fields the heading of panicles has begun. The plants are 100-130 cm high--170-180 cm in some fields in Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Potatoes have flowered to the south of a line joining Kaliningrad, Gornel, Kursk, Voronezh and Kamyshin (Volgogradskaya Oblast); in southern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus they have almost finished flowering. The tubers are growing throughout the territory. They have begun to form in the Baltic area, western and central oblasts of the RSFSR, in the middle Volga area and southern Urals. Sugar beet roots are growing everywhere.

Sunflowers have flowered in Krasnodarskiy Kray, in southern parts of Rostovskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and also in Crimea. The plants are 150-210 cm high.

On flax plants the seeds have reached the green ripeness stage almost everywhere in the Ukraine; only the late-sown plants are flowering. The stems are 70-90 cm high.

It was warm in the farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. There was rain almost everywhere. The greatest rainfall (20-30 mm, in some parts as much as 60 mm) was in north Uralskaya, west Aktyubinskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts, parts of Tselinogradskaya oblasts, and also in Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts, west Novosibirskaya Oblast and some parts of Keremovskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. Early spring grain crops have begun to ear. In western oblasts of Kazakhstan the grain is swelling; in some places spring barley has reached the waxy ripeness stage.

In the northern part of the West Siberia farming zone winter grain is swelling; in some parts it is in the milky ripeness phase.

The weather remained cold in East Siberia. The average temperature for the period was 2-6 degrees below normal in most parts; only in Krasnoyarskiy Kray was it near normal. There was rain (10-30mm; in places 60) in central and southeast parts of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and in most areas of Irkutskaya Oblast and the Transcaucasus. Early spring grain crops are earing.

In the cotton sowing areas of Central Asia the weather was in general moderately hot and dry; it was good for the growth and development of cotton. In most areas the cotton is flowering. In southern oblasts and the Ferganskaya valley, where the cotton began to flower in the latter half of June, the bolls are growing.

Leaf formation continues on corn plants; panicles and ears are flowering on early sown crops. It has reached the milky ripeness stage in southern parts of Uzbekistan.

RSFSR DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD201256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Talk by Oleg Vasilyevich Poteryakhin, deputy minister of agriculture of the RSFSR, entitled: "Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum"--live]

[Summary] Massive organizational and administrative measures have been taken to boost rural construction and farm development. Of the R61 billion assigned for this purpose under the current 5-year plan, R22 billion have already been invested in capital assets during the first 2 years of the 5-year period.

Despite notable successes in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, there are still unsolved problems and bottlenecks. For example:

"On sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the RSFSR plans for contracting work remain unfulfilled from one year to another. During the previous 5-year period contracting ministries and departments left R1.8 billion worth of rural construction unfinished. In 1977 this shortfall amounted to R800 million. As a result on sovkhozes alone capital assets worth R160 million could not be put in operation. It is interesting that contracting organizations, generally, fail to fulfill their commitments regarding the building of large projects such as poultry farms and stock-rearing complexes. The quality of construction work remains low and the cost of building is steadily growing.

"Serious critical remarks were made at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum where the main directions of the further development of agricultural production were set out. The plenum's decisions were expressed precisely. Agriculture is faced with the great tasks of increasing the gross grain harvest and the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets and other food provisions. To safeguard the fulfillment of this program, rural builders are directing their efforts toward creating a material base for vegetable and crop farming, and toward constructing storage facilities for seeds, grain and fodder as well as production facilities for fodder. During the current 5-year period some 1,300 grain-seed growing stations will be built or reconstructed in the RSFSR. A big program for the foundation of a production base for seeds of grasses and perennials has been drawn up, including seed potatoes and vegetables. Construction of a sugar beet seed enterprise is nearing completion, as is the construction of enterprises producing corn and sorghum seeds. In animal husbandry and its gradual industrialization, especially in the field of dairy farming, most oblasts, krais and ASSR's are spending most of capital investments on reconstruction, expansion and technical reequipping of existing farms. The ministry will attach prime significance to the reconstruction of existing farms and will direct capital investments above all to this purpose."

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT ON AGRICULTURE TO UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM

LD210932Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is at work in Kiev today. On the agenda is the results of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the tasks of the republic party organizations stemming from the decision of the plenum and Comrade Brezhnev's report on the further development of the USSR's agriculture.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, noted in his report that the party organizations of the republic have done much for the upsurge in agriculture. The machinery pool of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has been fully renewed in the Ukraine in the past 7 years, and its capacity has almost doubled. A total of 347,000 specialists with diplomas work in the republic's agriculture. One worker in four in the countryside is a machine operator. The average annual volume of agricultural production has risen sharply--by over 40 percent. Gross grain crop harvests have increased 1.5-fold. The income of kolkhozes has risen 1.7 fold in 7 years. Over 1 million houses of good quality have been built in the villages in this period.

Speaking of the tasks ensuing from the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, Comrade Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Ukraine must bring the grain crop harvest to an average of 35-40 quintals per hectare in 1985. He also dwelt in detail on questions of the further development of stockbreeding. Debates on the report then began.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 21 July carries a report on Shcherbitskiy's remarks that adds: "It was noted that more than R45 billion of sovkhos and kolkhoz funds has been invested in Ukrainian agriculture since the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, three times more than in the same period before that. These figures cover the almost total renewal of machinery and tractors, the expansion several times over of energy supply to agricultural labor, deliveries of mineral fertilizer and irrigated land. The average annual volume of agricultural production has increased by more than 40 percent in the republic."]

BAKU AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD201251Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Our correspondent Maj A. Bedzhanyan report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Red Banner Baku Air Defense District--The results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the tasks of party organizations arising from the plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report were discussed at a party aktiv meeting held here.

The report was delivered by Air Force Col Gen A. Konstantinov, commander of the district's troops, and speeches were made by Maj Gen I. Sviridov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, and communists A. Subbotin, Ye. Popov, V. Linskiy, A. Grigorenko and others. They stressed that the defenders of the motherland's air borders warmly approve the party's Leninist policy aimed at strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet state. These defenders are full of the desire to reach new targets in military training, to steadily strengthen military discipline and regulation order and to raise vigilance and combat readiness.

The district's communists regard the documents of the CPSU Central Committee plenum as a program for further improving their organizational and political work with the troops.

REAR SERVICES PARTY AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES CPSU PLENUM

LD201253Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[Maj R. Chekmarev report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry Rear Services staff and directorates party aktiv has taken place, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the tasks of communists arising from the plenum's resolution and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report was delivered at the party aktiv meeting by Army General S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services. Taking part in the discussion of the report were communists I. Isayenko, A. Klemm, N. Ul'khin, O. Belenkiy, V. Maslov, Ye. Goldberg and S. Sorokin. Those taking part in the meeting warmly approved the plenum decisions aimed at further developing the people's prosperity and the economic and defense might of our motherland.

The meeting stressed that the main task now is to launch the propagandization and explanation of the plenum materials and the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It called for a persistent and purposeful struggle for the economical and thrifty use of crop-growing and stock-raising products supplied to the armed forces, for the preservation of socialist property to be insured, and for a rise in the responsibility of Rear Services communists for the leadership of military sovkhozes, their equipping with modern machinery, the mechanization of agricultural work and an improvement in trade service to the personnel of truck subunits engaged in the harvest.

The party organizations of the central apparatus, units and institutions of the Rear Services are adopting the plenum documents as a program for further improving all organizational and political work aimed at the high-quality resolution of tasks in material, technical, medical and consumer services to troops and in raising their combat readiness.

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